Springfield, Missouri

THE LITERARY DIGEST

(Title registered in the U. S. Patent Office and in Foreign Countries)

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TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

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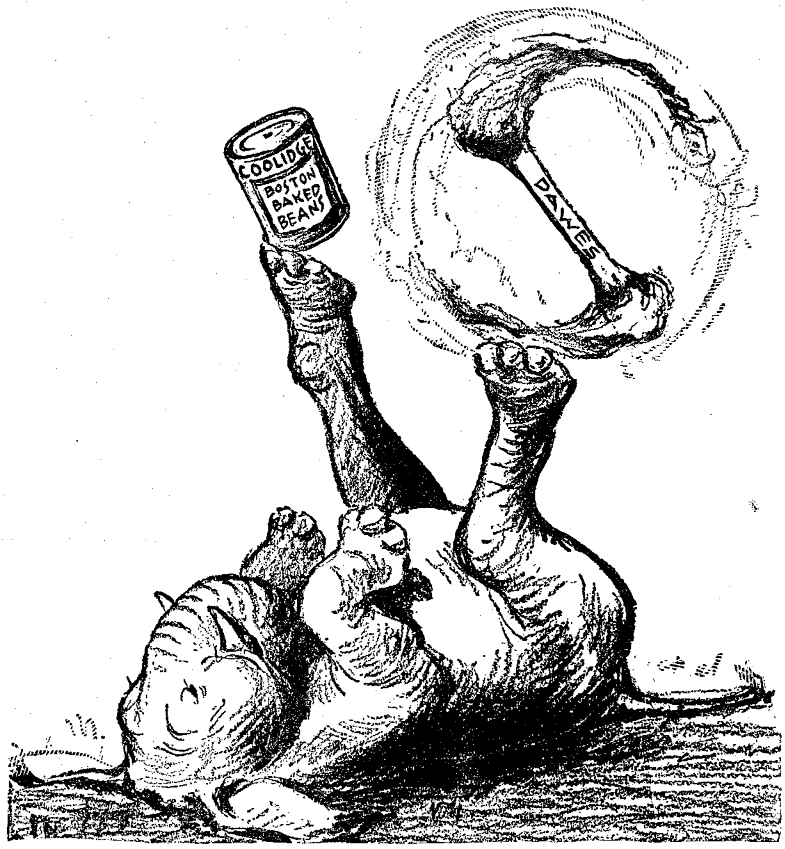
WHAT DAWES BRINGS TO THE REPUBLICAN TICKET

THAT GOVERNMENT ECONOMY will be a keynote of the Republican campaign was made doubly certain, many observers agree, when Charles Gates Dawes was chosen as Calvin Coolidge's running-mate. As first Director of the Budget, Mr. Dawes did pioneer work in applying the ax to governmental extravagance. "The people of the country are paying all that it is possible for them to pay," declared President Coolidge in the last of a succession of veto messages, all prompted by solicitude for the harassed taxpayer. "The Dawes mind 'goes along with' the Coolidge mind on questions of economy and finance," remarks the independent Newark *Evening News*, which recalls the fact that as budget director, Mr. Dawes "did not hesitate to take a wallop even at the devoted heads of Cabinet members to keep the estimates down." Behind the Coolidge-Dawes ticket, notes the independent San Francisco *Chronicle*, "the Republican party stands for the thrift which makes possible the reduction of taxation and such reform of tax methods as will justly apportion the burden." Among Republican leaders at Cleveland, reports a correspondent of the Democratic Brooklyn *Eagle*, hope of their party's victory in the November elections is largely based on the belief that "the Republican party, through nominating Coolidge and Dawes, has taken an absolute, connected stand in favor of conservatism, low costs of production, low costs of taxation, and business prosperity with dividends and with pay envelopes."



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THE 1924 JUGGLING ACT

—Seielstad in the New York *Evening World*.

The nomination of Mr. Dawes by the Cleveland convention, tho unanimous, seems to have been in the nature of an afterthought, since his name was not put before the delegates until after Senator Borah of Idaho had declared emphatically that he was not a candidate, and after ex-Governor Lowden of Illinois had refused to accept the nomination actually voted him. But while the Republican leaders "had no intention of nominating Dawes," explains Mark Sullivan in a Washington dispatch to the New York *Herald Tribune* (Rep.), "they now think that he meets their peculiar needs to such a degree that they tend to think of him as heaven-sent." The satisfaction of these leaders is explained by Mr. Sullivan as follows:

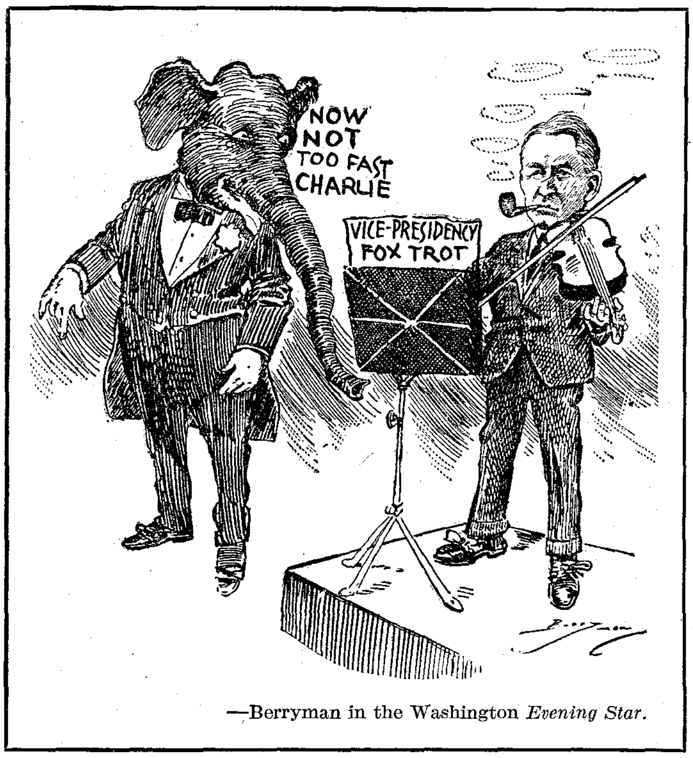
"They say that their one apprehension and danger was the farmer vote; and they now observe they can make a fair claim that Dawes is the White Hope of the farmer.

"The first business of the Republican campaign is to be to show the farmer that the Dawes plan for the stabilization of Europe, coupled with American support of the plan, is the only practicable proposal yet made by any person for relief to the farmer, because it is the only plan that looks to the one thing the farmer needs most, namely, a larger market in Europe for his crops. Before the campaign is under way a week the Republicans will be putting forward the Dawes plan as one of the leading issues.

"In one other respect, Dawes fits into the prearranged plan of the campaign in a way which to the Republicans seems almost incredible, considering that the nomination of Dawes was an accident. The backbone of the Coolidge campaign is to be economy in government expenditures, and reduced appropriations. Everything was planned for that. That is why they wanted Borah for Vice-President, Borah having been the leader in the Senate of the fight against big appropriations. It is now observed that Dawes, as the man who put the budget system in practise, is identified with economy and efficiency in government to a degree that makes him, in this respect, an ideal running-mate.

"Finally, Dawes is perhaps the best man to take advantage of the popular discontent with Congress because that famous 'Hell and Maria' speech of his was made in the course of his testimony before a committee of Congress.

"The Republicans admit that Dawes has an apparent record



—Berryman in the Washington *Evening Star*.

of criticism of organized labor and that La Follette will make much of this. But the Republicans say they have little fear about this. They claim that the so-called organized labor vote is much smaller in bulk and less important altogether than the farm vote, which they now hope to get by virtue of the fact that their candidate for Vice-President is the author of the plan for the increase of the European market for farm products by the stabilization of Europe."

The European capitals, including Berlin, are surprizingly unanimous in their liking for the Dawes nomination, correspondents inform us. This fact moves the independent Chicago *Daily News* to remark: "Mr. Dawes's candor and directness are known and respected in Europe, and his name was a valuable asset to the experts' committee." A personal story of Mr. Dawes and his career will be found on page 38 of this issue.

Speaking a few days after his nomination to a gathering of friends and neighbors on the lawn of his home on Lake Michigan, Mr. Dawes pledged himself to a common-sense campaign with strict adherence to the truth and no quarter for the demagog. He said in part:

> "An orgy of demagogism has been running rife in the world, and we here in the United States are feeling its devastating effects. The man who distorts facts—the man who preaches pleasant doctrines to one portion of our people and another pleasant, but absolutely inconsistent, doctrine to another portion, is a menace to the safety of our fundamental institutions.
>
> "In the campaign which is before me, and as a duty which I owe not simply to a party, but to the citizens of the United States, I pledge myself to adhere to the truth and to the common-sense conclusions to be drawn therefrom.
>
> "As to the demagog on the stump, whatever may be his party, I want it distinctly understood that in the coming campaign I ask no quarter and will give none. In this, at least, I know that I will have the sympathy of all good citizens, irrespective of party, and I hope our political opponents will follow the same course. Let common sense reign."

Turning first to the Republican press for its reaction to the Coolidge-Dawes ticket, we find nothing but enthusiasm. It is a "ticket worthy of the best days of the Republican party," avers the Topeka *Capital*. It is a ticket, agrees the Springfield *Union*, that "at once suggests strength of character, independence in thought and action, and a fearless devotion to public duty and welfare." The Philadelphia *North American* hails it as "a ticket, which every American, believing in Republican principles, can support without hesitancy or reservation." In the same city another Republican paper, *The Inquirer*, says:

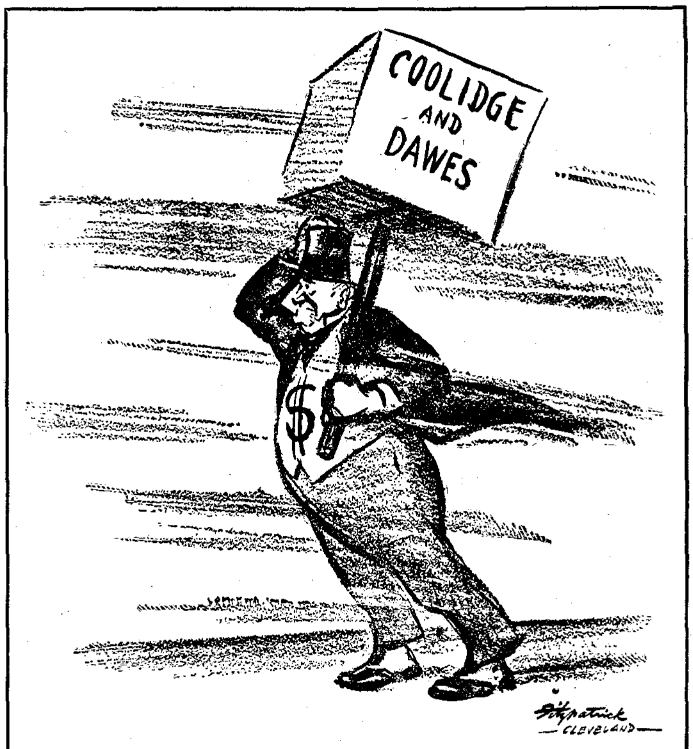
> "The truth of the matter is that the nomination of General Dawes to be the running-mate of President Coolidge was a master-stroke, and the only wonder is that it was not made at once instead of coming as the climax of the Vice-Presidential problem. He fills every strategic requirement. His reception of the news from the convention was characteristic: 'I did not expect this nomination, but it has come, and I have gratefully accepted it, resolved that whatever it entails I will do my best.'
>
> "When General Dawes promises to do his 'best,' we may look for something worth while. He did his best when he was Controller of the Currency, and the result was a splendid administration of that office. He did his best when he was placed in charge of the organization of the budget system, and the consequence is one of the most notable reforms in governmental affairs in our time. He did his best when he accepted membership on the body of experts named to advise the Reparations Commission, and the report of that body has given war-torn Europe its first ray of hope."

"Every word that General Dawes has uttered since his nomination has made the fact clearer that he brings a world of strength to the Republican ticket and campaign," remarks the Republican New York *Herald Tribune*, and it adds:

> "The country's interest in the Vice-Presidency is very great. Partly that is owing to the recent death of a President in office. Partly it is due to a slowly growing realization in the last decades of the risk involved in the old attitude toward the Vice-Presidency. . . . No man is fit to be Vice-President who is not fit to be President."

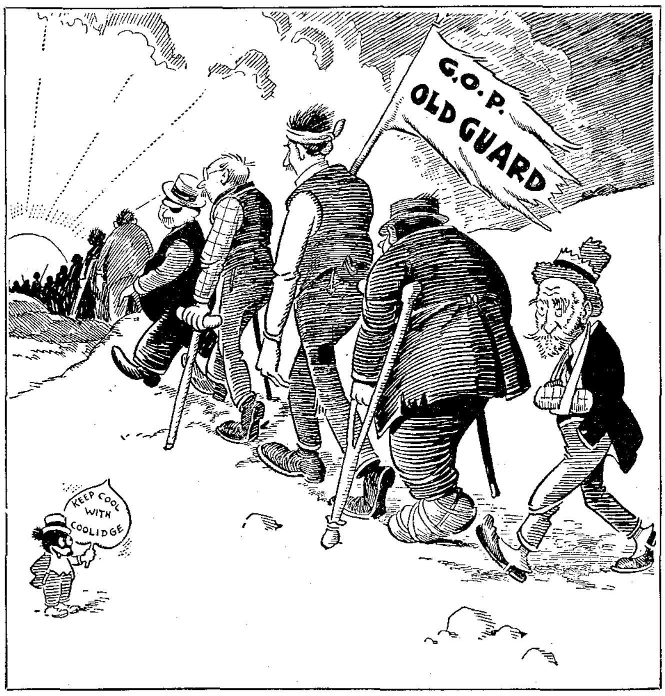
The nomination of General Dawes for the Vice-Presidency "places at the side of Mr. Coolidge one of the most forceful personalities in our public life," declares the Chicago *Tribune*, published in Mr. Dawes's home town. This influential Republican paper of the Middle West, which confesses that it has been out of sympathy with some of President Coolidge's vetoes and with some features of Mr. Dawes's idea of what our foreign policy should be, goes on to pay the two candidates the following glowing tribute:

> "The two heads of the ticket present an interesting contrast of personality and temperament, but also a significant similarity

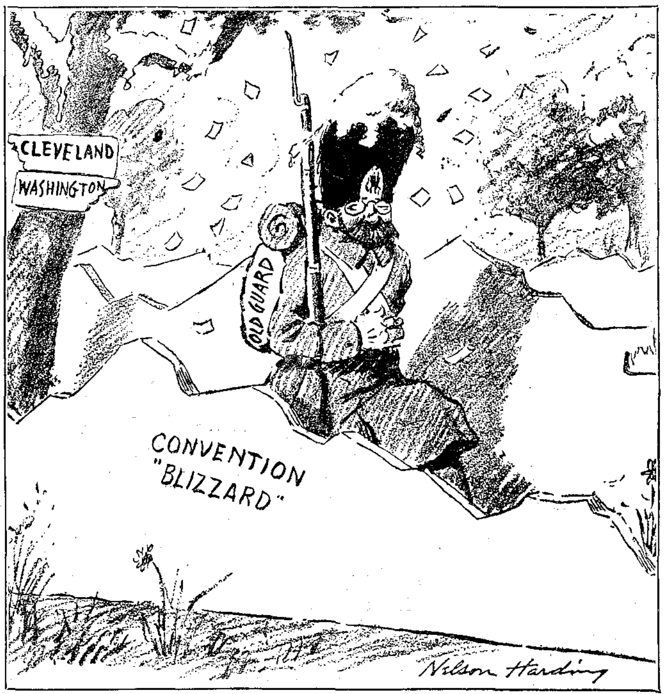


FACING A NORTHWEST GALE

—Fitzpatrick in the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch*.



THE RETREAT FROM CLEVELAND
—Satterfield for the John H. Perry Press.



NOT AS COLD AS IT LOOKS
—Harding in the Brooklyn *Eagle.*

OPPOSITE VIEWS OF WHAT HAPPENED TO THE OLD GUARD

> in certain fundamentals of character. Both men have convictions, make up their own minds, and then speak without fear or favor. Whether it is the laconic Coolidge, or the picturesque and pungent Dawes, here are public men who are not afraid to say what they think.
>
> "There are too many weasel words spoken in our politics and too many trimmers among the men who should be leaders. There is nothing of the trimmer in either Coolidge or Dawes. They have no use for weasel words.
>
> "Our wise tradition restricts the activity of a President seeking reelection, but the nomination of General Dawes places in the front of the Republican campaign a fighting leader who can dramatize the issues before the country and state the Republican case in effective epigram. He is one of the unusual order of men whose personality is as interesting as his achievements, and draws our attention like a magnet. Dawes represents in the popular imagination something more than his acts, conspicuous as they have been."

The Grand Rapids *Herald* (Rep.), which claims to be the first newspaper in America to urge the nomination of Mr. Dawes as Vice-President—it began its advocacy of this move some five months ago—declares that he "is absolutely of Presidential stature." "He is the reincarnation of Theodore Roosevelt," it adds.

Scarcely less enthusiastic than the Republican papers are the independent journals. "Because a great many of our people are completely 'fed up' with politicians," remarks the New York *Daily Financial America,* "they will welcome a man who has proven that he is a financial and business success." "Not in half a century has either party nominated a ticket so disinterested and inspiring" as the Coolidge-Dawes combination, says *The Wall Street Journal.* And in the Boston *News Bureau* we read:

> "The only real surmise will be as to the degree of contentment with which the Dawes temperament will take to the placid duties of the Vice-Presidency. Will he perhaps be the personal clue to a further broadening of that office, begun with the contact first established through Coolidge as Vice-President with the Cabinet?"

"Whatever else may be said of the Republican ticket, it represents service and single-minded devotion to duty regardless of supposed expediency," says the Chicago *Daily News* (Ind.); and in the Chicago *Journal of Commerce* we read:

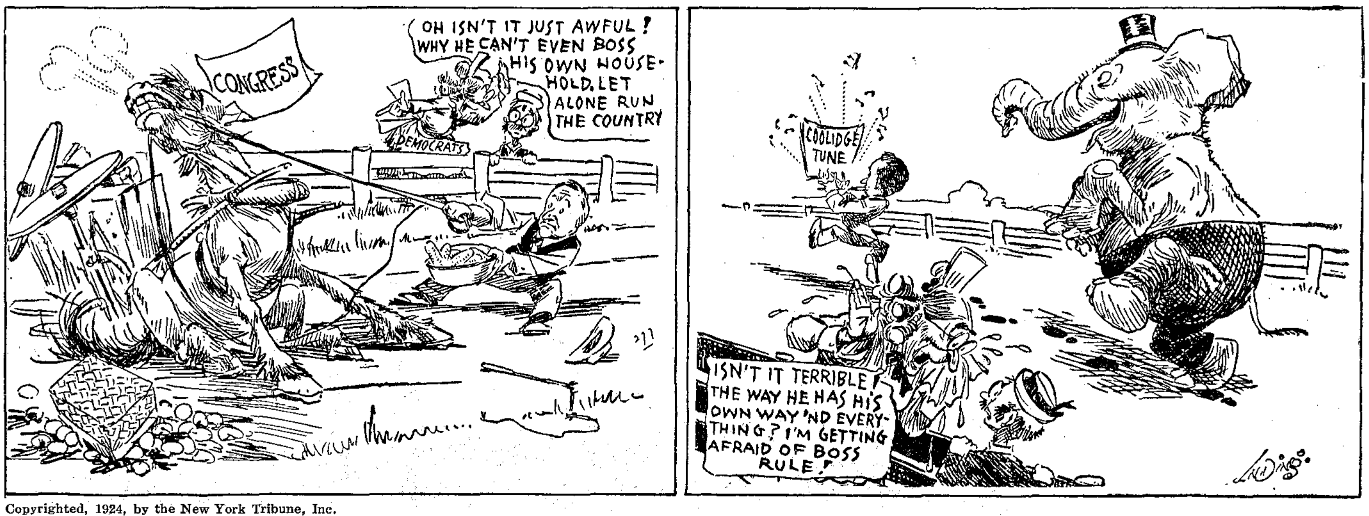
> "The Republican party enters the campaign with a national ticket which will appeal irresistibly to intelligent citizens, to Americans who hate greed and despise humbug, who believe in economy and businesslike administration, who want to see America governed in the interests of the entire American people and not in the interests of a group of organized minorities whose motto is, 'You scratch my back and I'll scratch yours.'"

But "can they be elected?" asks the Newark *Sunday Call* (Ind.), which goes on to say:

> "If they go down in defeat it will not be because of their personal weakness as candidates, but for the double reason that the times are out of joint and the Republican Congress has incurred the strong disfavor of the country. A desire for a change will work against them. Mr. Coolidge's vetoes of the bonus bill and the bill increasing salaries of post-office employees are sure to cost him votes, but will also strengthen him among citizens who believe in retrenchment, and the net result no man can foretell."

In our search for brickbats to balance against all these bouquets we turn to the Democratic press. The reaction of the country to the ticket and platform adopted in Cleveland can not be said to be such as to cause enthusiasm among "the Republican leaders," remarks the Democratic Brooklyn *Citizen,* which reports a wide-spread belief that "the Republican party has definitely *committed itself to the protection of special interests.*" "The politicians were either dazed or asleep when Charles G. Dawes was named to fill out the Republican ticket with Calvin Coolidge," avers the Democratic Dallas *Morning News.* To quote this Texas daily further:

> "It is true that Mr. Dawes is a hard-jawed banker and a dominant doer of parts when it comes to counting-house emergencies. But as a dirt farmer whose heart bleeds for the woes of the Northwest, he is one of the most signal disappointments on the North American continent. Similarly, in view of his frank and fervid advocacy of the open shop, he is calculated to soothe the feelings of labor about like a hot cinder in the eye. And then as an efficiency expert and short-cut economist he is called upon, if elected, to preside solemnly and patiently over the one body that does less and talks more than any other in the whole wide world.
>
> "For purposes of campaigning, therefore, Mr. Dawes is a misfit, a door-knob in the egg cup, the pile-driver in the china-closet, a capitalist yodeler at a proletarian wake. It will be interesting to watch Mr. Dawes on the stump. His reputation of saying things


CONGRESS
OH ISN'T IT JUST AWFUL! WHY HE CAN'T EVEN BOSS HIS OWN HOUSEHOLD, LET ALONE RUN THE COUNTRY
DEMOCRATS
COOLIDGE TUNE
ISN'T IT TERRIBLE! THE WAY HE HAS HIS OWN WAY 'ND EVERYTHING? I'M GETTING AFRAID OF BOSS RULE!
DING

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OF COURSE THERE'S NO SUCH THING AS PLEASING SOME FOLKS

—Darling in the New York *Herald Tribune.*

without ruffles, pleats or embroidery will give the management of the summer's engagement many an anxious hour. The question is whether a man who has made his name for the sulfurous halo through which he is supposed to bark orders hither and yon can alter his tone and suit his temper to the wheedling of votes from a fickle and free-voting public."

Were the issue simply the personalities of both the Republican candidates, the Republicans would be well prepared for the campaign, admits the Democratic Houston *Post.* But, continues *The Post:*

"There are issues bigger than the personalities of any man, or any two men, and many of the principles and policies of the Republican party are so antagonistic to the welfare of the people, that against them personal merit does not avail.

"In selecting General Dawes to make the race with President Coolidge, the Republicans have shown a sense of discrimination. It is unfortunate that they can not pick principles with the same discrimination that they picked their men in this instance."

Mr. Dawes, says the New York *World,* the leading organ of Eastern Democracy, is an ideal man for advertising his party's goods and "jazzing the platitudes." But—

"He will not bring disaffected labor over to the Republicans. He will not recapture the West. But he will warm up considerably the vote that would have gone to Mr. Coolidge anyway. His presence on the ticket will be a godsend to perplexed Republican editors. They will find in General Dawes sources of entertainment that do not exist in the program they have to advocate or the administrative record they are doomed to defend.

"We do not see how a conservative Republican Convention could have done better. It selected a ticket and wrote a platform after its own heart. It pushed the Old Guard in Congress out of sight where it could not be seen by the men who will finance the campaign, and yet it managed to straddle the one greatest issue which divides Old Guard Republicanism from Big Business Republicanism. On the Mellon plan the party committed nobody to anything.

"The Republican party at Cleveland gave up any pretension to being a national party or a party appealing to all classes. To the mass interests of the West it offers nothing. To progressives anywhere it offers nothing. It goes to the country as the representative of the conservative vested interests of the East and North. It goes, to its credit be it said, with comparatively little concealment."

In an interesting appraisal of Mr. Dawes, the Democratic Richmond *Times-Dispatch* says:

"Dawes is conservative, just as conservative as a man occupying his position in the world of business could be. The strength he brings the Republican ticket is not the strength that would have been brought by a Kenyon, or some other Westerner holding to the typically radical views of that section. It is not conceivable that he will inspire the confidence that a Borah would have inspired. As a matter of fact, his presence on the ticket will not go quite as far as the party might hope of lessening the La Follette menace, against which it was assumed the Republican works would be constructed.

"But Dawes is not without a strong appeal to all groups and all classes. He is so delightfully human that his political shortcomings will be largely obscured. Dawes with his trusty old pipe stuck between his teeth, and his manlike vigor of speech—Dawes with his abrupt directness, his straightforward way of doing things, his absolute lack of the wrong sort of affectation, his known courage, coupled with the tenderness of all really strong men—this is likely to be the Dawes the voter will see most this summer.

"Democratic leaders will do well not to underestimate the vote-getting ability of 'Hell'n Maria' Dawes. The average American, whether he is grouped with one class or another, likes a man of the Dawes type."

The most vigorous attacks on the Republican ticket seem to come from independent rather than Democratic sources. For instance, *The Nation* (New York), which supports La Follette, does not consider that General Dawes will help the Republican party as a vote-getter. It remarks editorially:

"If there is a rotary club or a chamber of commerce in America whose members are not swooning with joy at this beatification of big business in the person of Mr. Dawes, we should like to know which it is. No other man so well personifies the opposition of big business to union labor. We don't see how anybody could have slapped the face of the American Federation of Labor more deliberately. The organizer of the Minute Men of Chicago, an anti-union organization, and one of the leaders in the so-called 'American plan' to break the unions, General Dawes's recorded public utterances bristle with the most damaging statements for the Democrats to blazon from coast to coast. Indubitably he will put 'punch' into the campaign, also coarseness and vulgarity. But he is one of those hammer-and-tongs speakers who are likely at any moment in a campaign to let loose a damaging 'Rum, Romanism, and Rebellion' sentence without any idea of the harm that it will do. He is passionate, picturesque, vigorous, and vivid, extremely able, and devoted in his loyalties. But he will appeal only to the narrowest business circles."

After describing General Dawes as a "Wall Street lackey," and noting the praise heaped upon him by Republican and conservative editors, the Communist Chicago *Daily Worker* concludes bitterly:

"His press agents do not mention a word about the organization of the 'Minute Men of the Constitution,' organized for the purpose of breaking strikes and establishing the open shop. This is one of the accomplishments of General 'Hell an' Maria' that will not be featured in the papers between now and the day when the workers and farmers of the United States are going to drop 'Hell an' Maria' into a political hole as deep as the Christian place of eternal punishment."

Springfield, Missouri

THE LA FOLLETTE PUZZLE

THE POLITICAL ENIGMA of 1924 seems to be Robert Marion La Follette. In fact, several riddles appear to have him as their origin. First, the wiseacres of the press were all wondering if he would run for President on an independent ticket, and with all signs pointing in the affirmative, the next question is, How many votes will he have? And the third puzzle is, will his candidacy upset all calculations in November, and, as some predict, cause a tie in the Electoral College and throw the election into Congress? While waiting for the answers to these conundrums, the press seem at least sure that the Wisconsin Senator is not likely to let the campaign die down into a dead calm of dulness. The third-party movement, with La Follette as its leader, was born at the Republican convention, writes David Lawrence, in a Consolidated Press dispatch, when the twenty-eight La Follette delegates from Wisconsin voted for the minority platform and supported La Follette for President, and stuck to their seats amid jeers when the rest of the convention rose en masse to cheer for Coolidge. Here the La Follette group separated itself from the Republican party of the nation, according to this experienced correspondent. But a few days before the Senator had separated himself from his most radical following through his letter disavowing the support of the Communist element in the St. Paul Farmer-Labor convention. According to the Duluth *News-Tribune*, in one of the States where La Follette is strongest, he has "taken up a strategic position about half-way between Moscow and Washington, and is digging in." And while the country waits for the genuine La Follette convention in Cleveland, on July 4, to learn the precise nature of the movement, the Sacramento *Bee* is by no means alone in the belief that the Wisconsin statesman "stands out as the most important political figure in the nation." Senator La Follette, writes Charles Michelson in the New York *World*, has now reached the zenith of his career. A political correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun*, after talking with Republican leaders of Cleveland, found it generally admitted that as an independent he could carry six and perhaps eight States, all but one of which are normally Republican, and could make a considerable dent in four or five other States. As the New York *World* (Dem.) remarks editorially:

> "The two old parties will make a big mistake if they underestimate the personal strength of La Follette. He has an extraordinary following and an even more extraordinary sympathetic audience among people who, tho not sharing his views, admire his courage and will be tempted to follow him as a protest. His entrance into the field this year might be a major political event, as important in its way as Roosevelt's rebellion in 1912. For tho Mr. La Follette is far less a national figure than Roosevelt was, his strategic position in the Upper Mississippi Valley and his personal strength in the labor centers of the East might well play a determining part in the result next November."

And *The World* adds that "Mr. La Follette, if he runs well, is almost as likely to cut into Democratic strength in the East and Middle West as into Republican strength in the Northwest." There are millions of dissatisfied farmers and others in the West, writes Josephus Daniels in his Raleigh *News and Observer* (Dem.) who "feel that La Follette incarnates what they want better than anybody else. They know he has indomitable courage and their fighting spirit will make them love to follow 'Fighting Bob.'" Less sympathetically the Boston *Christian Science Monitor* admits that "Senator La Follette has capitalized for his own political advancement the discontent existing in the agricultural States of the wheat-belt." The prospect, as the independent St. Louis *Star* sees it, is that "Progressive farmers of the West will go off with La Follette and his third party to a large extent, and that also in the East there will be a coldness and lack of harmony and confidence that will be costly to the Republican ticket in that section." On the Pacific Coast the Sacramento *Union* (Ind.) explains that:

> "The La Follette program appeals to the economic self-interest of hundreds of thousands, not to say millions, of people. These people are for the most part the manual workers and the propertyless who are seeking a greater share of the national income (the support of the farmers will vanish when they get higher prices for their crops)."

The Brookhart victory in the Iowa Republican primary is taken by a political correspondent of the New York *Times* as evidence that "in the general election the third party making a special bid for the disgruntled farmer vote will make fatal inroads in the Republican strength."

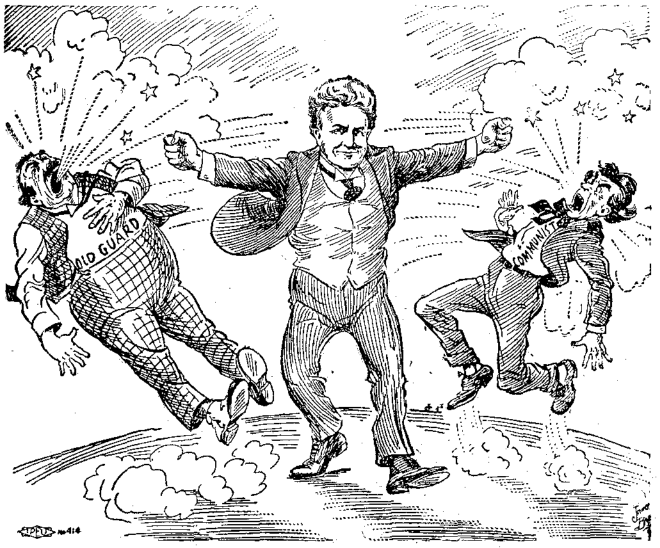
La Follette is strong, explains the Detroit *News* (Ind.), not because so many people prefer him above all others, "but because the Republican and Democratic politicians have betrayed their great opportunity." The same argument is made at considerable length by another independent paper, the Newark *News*, which says the Democrats threw away their chance to

COLORADO
CTICUT
ILLINOIS
NORTH DAKOTA

International Newsreel photograph

"UP, UP, WISCONSIN!"

La Follette's Wisconsin delegates did not bolt the Cleveland convention, but they showed their independence by remaining in their seats, despite jeers and hoots, when the rest of the convention rose in a body to cheer at the mention of President Coolidge's name. In the picture may be seen the Wisconsin delegates seated while the delegates from other States crowd around with their banners.



BATTLING BOB'S DOUBLE WALLOP

—Baer in *Labor*, Washington, D. C.

be the party of intelligent opposition, while on the Republican side there is seen the failure to enact constructive legislation, the lack of leadership, and "the lack of contriteness for the revelation of scandals at Washington." Therefore La Follette, "radical and dangerous tho he is, would be a powerful campaigner against parties that stood for nothing but perpetuating opportunism and selfishness." Republican papers in the East, like the Boston *Herald* and Boston *Transcript*, warn Eastern Republicans against underestimating the influence of La Follette, and the Philadelphia *North American*, which calls itself progressive, but supports the Republican ticket, also sounds a note of warning, declaring that "the stolid indifference of the party managers to the La Follette movement reveals either a gross incompetence or a purpose to put their own political interests above the interests of the party and the nation."

So much for acknowledgments of La Follette's strength from Republican, Democratic and independent sources. But not all observers are so much imprest. A political correspondent of the New York *Herald Tribune*, who was at Cleveland, is convinced that La Follette can carry only six States. One is normally Democratic, Montana, with four electoral votes. "The electoral votes of the others are Wisconsin, 13; Minnesota, 12; South and North Dakota, 5 each; and Nebraska, 8; a total of 43, exclusive of Montana." Of course, in a very close election this might deprive the Republicans of a majority and throw the election into the House of Representatives, and there might be a deadlock there, forcing the Senate to elect a Vice-President. But, continues this writer, who has canvassed the situation with Republican leaders, and apparently reflects their thought:

> "In view of the tremendous confidence in Coolidge demonstrated in every primary held this year, including even South Dakota, where he lost, but against the combined opposition of almost every important Republican leader, there is not much real fear that the La Follette candidacy would hurt the President outside of the small group of discontented Northwestern States.
>
> "Even this situation is not as bad as it was, according to reports reaching here. There is not nearly the bitter roar of anger which was expected when the decision was finally reached that there would be no farm relief legislation this session of Congress.
>
> "It is believed that the pendulum has begun to swing the other way, and that the farmers are beginning to realize what certain experts have insisted right along, that nothing in the way of government aid will be of any real permanent benefit."

Then from Wall Street, which is normally conservative and Republican, comes the suggestion that the recent advance in wheat prices tends to weaken the La Follette movement. This is the argument, as stated by a writer on the financial page of the New York *American:*

> "Wall Street thinks the real basis of La Follette's strength is discontent among farmers. Wouldn't improvement in grain prices change the view of the agriculturists? And, in the end, wouldn't it tend to remove the Wisconsin Senator from serious consideration?"

In the Middle West, the Republican Des Moines *Capital* is convinced that "the Republican party will not be defeated on account of the La Follette votes." The Republican Indianapolis *Star* is convinced that even if La Follette should secure fifty-nine electoral votes, "which is far from likely," this would not seriously endanger President Coolidge's chance to win:

> "The indications are for a Coolidge landslide, altho the outlook for some Republicans in Congress is not so favorable. The chances are strong that Coolidge would have a substantial majority in the Electoral College even with a bolting La Follette party in the field."

To bring the La Follette story up to date, it should be noted that there was no bolting at the Cleveland convention, twenty-eight Wisconsin votes being cast for La Follette, one for Coolidge. A Wisconsin delegate offered a minority platform report which is summarized below. On May 28 Senator La Follette issued a statement repudiating the June 17 Farmer-Labor convention at St. Paul, because its organizers "committed the fatal error of making the Communists an integral part of their organization." In the same statement he said that if the Republican or Democratic conventions do not "purge themselves of the evil influences which have long dominated them," "a long-suffering and righteously indignant people will find in the coming campaign effective means independent of both these old parties to take back control of their Government and make it truly representative." When the St. Paul convention was organized the Communist group seemed to be in control, and on the 18th it was decided that Senator La Follette would not be named for President by the convention, altho plans were laid for possible cooperation later on with the convention of the Conference for Progressive Political Action meeting in Cleveland July 4, at which Senator La Follette is to be nominated, according to announcements by various leaders.

THE WISCONSIN PLATFORM

Official synopsis of the La Follette platform presented at the Cleveland Convention by Representative H. A. Cooper, as printed in the Chicago *Tribune:*

House-cleaning pledged; monopoly—crush, not foster; recover oil reserves; vigorous prosecution of grafters; revise public domain legislation; public ownership of water-power; super water-power systems; public control and conservation of natural resources; repeal Esch-Cummins law; make rates on prudent investment and cost of service; railroads—public ownership, final solution; reduce Federal taxes; curtail the $800,000,000 now spent annually for Army and Navy; recover war stealings; collect foreign-loan interest; oppose Mellon tax plan; increase inheritance taxes; tax excess profits; make public tax returns; amend Constitution to permit a reenactment to supersede a judicial veto; elect Federal judges without party designation; reduce tariff; reconstruct Federal reserve and farm-loan systems; promote cooperation between producers and consumers; reduce freight-rates for farmers; abolish injunctions in labor disputes; protect farmers' organizations and collective bargaining; ratify pending child-labor amendment; grant soldiers' bonus; oppose sales tax; provide Great Lakes deep waterway; amend Constitution to provide direct nomination and election of President. Federal initiative and referendum; mercenary foreign policy denounced; revise Versailles Treaty to comply with terms of Armistice; promote treaties to outlaw war; abolish conscription; reduce armaments; guarantee referendums on peace and war.

EVE BATTLING ON FOR "EQUAL RIGHTS"

THE INFLUENCE OF WOMEN in political affairs was never so clearly defined as it is to-day, wrote a political correspondent of the Washington *Post* from the Republican Convention at Cleveland. The reason for this unqualified statement was the action by the Convention itself in admitting women to full equality of membership with the men of the National Committee; that is, the election of a national committeewoman as well as a national committeeman from each State. So ended in triumph an uphill fight for equal representation in the party councils, which Republican women voters have been waging for four years.

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THE NEW VICE-CHAIRMAN OF THE REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE

Mrs. Alvin T. Hert, of Louisville, widow of the late National Committeeman from Kentucky (sitting), and Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton, her predecessor, who, according to *The Woman Citizen* (New York), will be a candidate for the Republican nomination for Congress from the Nineteenth District of Ohio.

When, however, the National Women's party, headed by Miss Alice Paul, asked the Republican Resolutions Committee to embody in its platform a reference to an "equal rights" plank, they ran up against the opposition of their regular Republican sisters and brothers at the Convention. The resourceful Miss Paul, therefore, according to Convention dispatches, will seek the support of the Democratic party. Nor will the Women's party despise whatever assistance the Socialists, Farmer-Laborites, or La Follette insurgents may offer, says a New York *World* political writer; "they will urge such a plank on each of these parties." The plank reads as follows:

> "We pledge ourselves to establish equal rights for men and women throughout the United States and every place subject to its jurisdiction, and to that end we pledge our active support to securing the adoption of the equal rights amendment to the National Constitution which is now before Congress."

Moreover, declares a New York *Evening World* political correspondent:

> "If no party adopts it, the Women's party, at its own Convention, will complete its plans for a campaign to enter closely contested Congressional districts all over the country and either elect women to Congress who will work for the amendment, or make equal rights such an issue in their campaign that the other candidates will have to promise to support the measure."

As one field representative of the Women's party puts it:

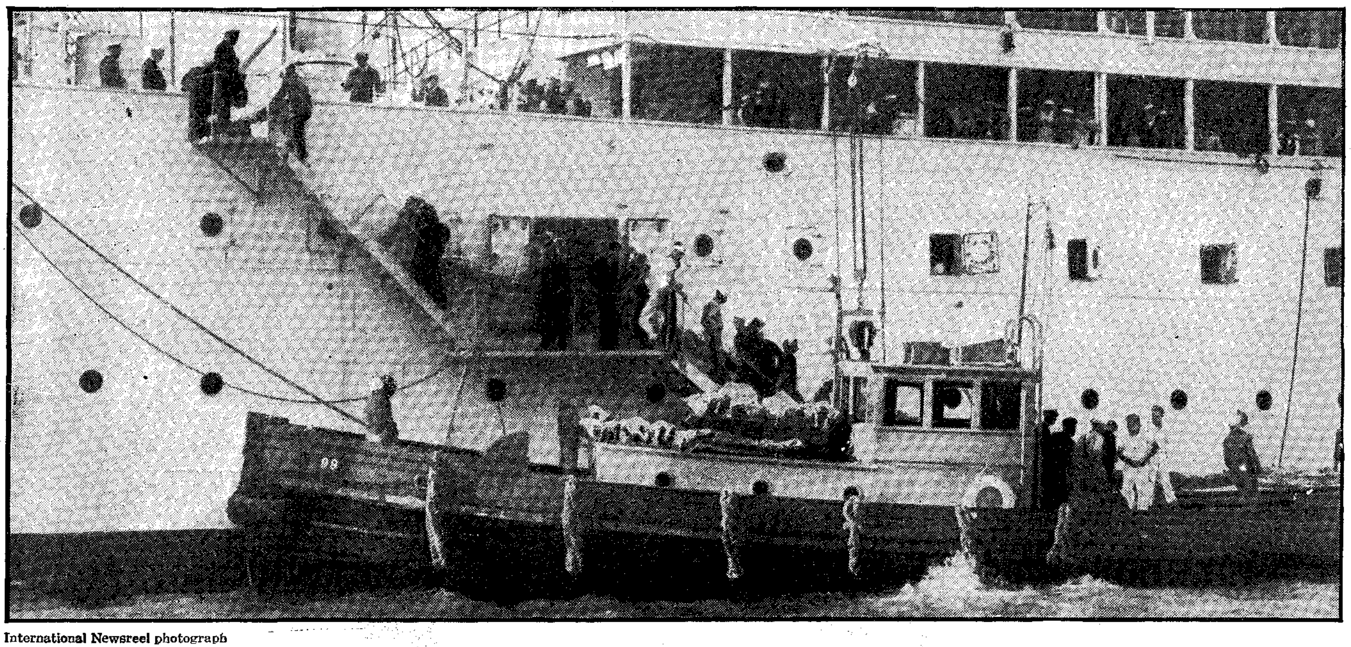
> "Women have got to get rid of some of that sense of inferiority, and they never will until they have the 'gumption' to stand up for themselves and not make requests, but demands, first on the Government and then on employers for equal hours and equal pay with men in business.
>
> "No matter if laws removing discriminations against women were passed in the several States, they never would be on entirely safe grounds until a Federal amendment was written into the Constitution."

On the other hand, Prof. Felix Frankfurter, of Harvard, reminds us that "the law must have regard for woman in her manifold aspects as an individual, as a wage-earner, as a wife, as a mother, and as a citizen. For some purposes men and women are 'persons' in the eyes of the law, but for other and vital purposes men and women are men and women, and the law must therefore subject them to different rules of legal conduct." Furthermore, points out the Pittsburgh *Chronicle-Telegraph:*

> "All that has been gained by laws for the special protection of womanhood would be lost if such an amendment were adopted. It is now generally admitted that women can perform the duty of voting as well as men, but physical differences warrant laws regulating their hours of employment and general working conditions.
>
> "Numerous protests have been made by women to Congress against submission of the proposed amendment to the States. It is significant that among the objectors are many who took a leading part in the winning of equal suffrage. They are still for that principle, but they do not wish to see their sex, in gaining 'rights,' lose privileges of real value."

While women may be fighting among themselves over the advisability of the equal rights amendment, they nevertheless are "now entrenched within the very fortress of the party power," notes a Washington *Post* political writer, "and in a position to shape its policies in the preliminary stages of law making. It is not too much to say that they are changing the whole aspect of American politics." Democratic women boast of the fact that they have been voting members of the Democratic National Committee since 1920, but it was not until President Harding had been in office some months that women were taken into Republican party councils, without, however, being given the right to vote in committee sessions. Women now have equal representation in both major parties. "Try to imagine Mark Hanna sitting with women National Committee members, and we realize the tremendous change that has come in politics in the past few years," remarks the Boston *Post.*

"The Republican Convention showed both wisdom and a



International Newsreel photograph

"THE WORST PEACE-TIME TRAGEDY IN THE HISTORY OF THE AMERICAN NAVY"

To quote one newspaper, was the explosion in a turret of the battle-ship *Mississippi* of some 1,800 pounds of powder intended for use in one of the 14-inch guns. While the dead and wounded victims were being carried from the scene of the "flare-back," another big gun was accidentally fired, bringing the total death list to 48, and the list of injured to a dozen.

sense of justice in arranging for equal representation," asserts the Brooklyn *Times*, for, as the Manchester *Union* reminds us, "the women of the country have worked hard and faithfully and earned this recognition." But, thinks the Pittsburgh *Gazette Times:*

> "Such action was to be expected in a Convention some 400 of whose members, delegates or alternates, were women. This fixes women's position definitely so far as the Republican party is concerned, and presages the final abolition of every inequality on account of sex that remains in or out of political relations.
>
> "The electors in the several States, and the State and lesser political organizations, have moved faster than the national body in extending political opportunity to the female population that was given full franchise only four years ago."

Other editors, however, are not so enthusiastic. "All the women gained at Cleveland," maintains the Cincinnati *Post*, "was a one-half interest in the right to name the time and place of the next Convention." "They also gained the right to do half the work that has been done by men year in and year out," says a Brooklyn *Eagle* correspondent, "and they will be expected to do it, instead of merely attending receptions and tea dances." Representative Burton's tribute to the woman voter in his "keynote" speech is lightly dismissed by the Columbia (S. C.) *Record* as "nothing but hokum." And, caustically observes the New York *Times:*

> "The cynic might suggest that provision for a man and a woman from every State is really a provision that there shall always be a male committeeman from every State. It neutralizes a possible peril.
>
> "The cynic might go on to show that multiplying the membership of a National Committee by two will be as productive of non-startling results as the multiplication of the suffrage by two. But the distinction should be made between the normal situation and the exceptional. In ninety-nine cases out of a hundred the woman vote may divide in the same proportion as the male vote. In the same proportion, women in party offices will be as amenable to guidance from above—vulgarly known as the steam roller—as their men folks. But conceivable, too, is the one-hundredth case dealing with a marginal situation in which a very narrow difference between the male and the female temperament or outlook may affect a decision.
>
> "At any rate, so long as there is reason to suppose that women may have had something to do with Wilson's winning of California and the Presidency in 1916, a certain degree of caution about the complete unimportance of newly enfranchised woman is necessary."

NOW ANOTHER NAVAL TRAGEDY

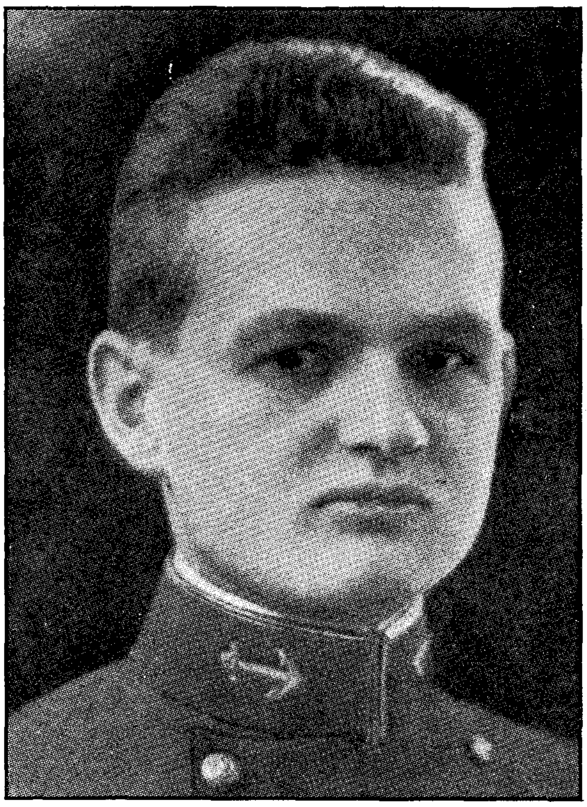
IN A LITTLE OVER A YEAR, we are reminded by several editors, eight ships and nearly one hundred lives have been lost by accident in the American Navy. Some of these accidents, suggests the Baltimore *Sun*, "were doubtless almost unavertible, but it does not appear that the Navy of any other first-class Power has so black a record." The latest, and what is described as "the worst peace-time tragedy in the history of the American Navy," is the premature explosion, or "flare-back," in No. 2 turret of the battle-ship *Mississippi* near San Pedro, California, June 12. This terrible climax to a year of training in gunnery and battle maneuvers, snuffed out, in less time than it takes to tell it, the lives of three officers and forty-five enlisted men, and injured a dozen others. A second tragedy was narrowly averted while the victims were being carried out of the turret, when the stiffened and swaying arm of one of them came in contact with the firing switch of one of the fourteen-inch guns, firing it in the direction of a passenger steamer that was leaving Los Angeles harbor. The recoil of this monster weapon killed four. In fact, notes the St. Paul *Dispatch*, "this disaster has taken even a greater toll of life than the wreck of the seven Navy destroyers last September, when twenty-three men perished."

For the moment, observes the Philadelphia *Record*, "the country is too stunned to appreciate fully the extent of the calamity." But of one thing the New York *Evening World* is certain: "These disasters of the Navy have been all too frequent of recent years." Only the sinking of the *Maine*, we are informed by the Atlanta *Constitution*, ever exacted a greater toll of life in times of peace than this explosion. In the list of dead a large number of the States are represented, fourteen of the men being star athletes who had helped the *Mississippi* win the fleet championship four years in succession.

Secretary of the Navy Wilbur, who has ordered an inquiry, declares that this is the first accident due to explosion that has occurred aboard an American naval vessel during target practise in seventeen years. Conflicting statements of the survivors make it almost impossible at this time to ascertain definitely the cause, but there are two major theories: That the fourteen-inch gun which caused the blast was defective, or that a portion of one of the index tags attached to each bag of powder, still smoldering set off the new charge before the breech could be closed. Still another theory is that the air-pressure for blowing out the barrel of the big rifle was too weak to cleanse it of fumes and gas, making subsequent ignition of the powder residue quite likely. But, the Boston *Transcript* observes, "the men who might have told just what happened in the turret are listed among the dead."

Of the accident itself, we are told in Associated Press dispatches from the scene that—

> "The battle-ships *Mississippi*, *Tennessee*, *Idaho*, and *California*, the latter towing a target, were off San Clemente Island, forty-five miles from San Pedro, and were engaged in secret gunnery practise, a feature of which was mass firing by thirty-six fourteen-inch rifles trained on a single target.
>
> "It was about one o'clock. In the plotting room of the *Mississippi* electric bulbs flashed their signals one by one as each gun was fired and reloaded.
>
> "Eight of the twelve scheduled salvos had been fired, each rocking the great ship as the guns belched their steel at the target. After the eighth salvo other guns in other turrets reported ready for the next volley, but no flash came from turret No. 2, near the bow of the ship.
>
> "In the plotting room, anxiety grew. Attempts to communicate with the turret failed. Then came a terse command, 'flood the magazines!'
>
> "On deck, men and officers hastened to the rescue, but it was more than half an hour before any attempt could be made to enter the doomed turret. There were eighty-odd men there—forty-eight of them dead.
>
> "When the flare-back from the first fourteen-inch gun came—the only avenues of escape were cut off by flame. Four men leapt through hatches to safety. All others in that part of the turret containing the guns were suffocated in the atmosphere of flame and poisonous fumes.
>
> "For half an hour, every flame-extinguishing agency on board was directed toward quelling the burning gases and the flaming oil drip of the gun-operating machinery.
>
> "The hatches were choked with dead and only water hose at first could be forced through the entrances. Men with masks and oxygen tanks got forward and attempted to open the hatches. They succeeded after one hour and rescuers entered, but could not remain inside on account of the gas.
>
> "The other gun explosion occurred at the tragic moment when the dead and injured were being transferred to the hospital ship *Relief*, after a race to port in the wake of wireless messages that gave naval officers ashore their first intimation of the disaster.
>
> "That the second explosion did not send a projectile crashing into the center of San Pedro was due only to the fact that after the first blast the damaged turret swung around so that its guns pointed out to sea."



P. & A. photograph

"I DID ONLY WHAT ANY OTHER MAN WOULD HAVE DONE"

Says Ensign H. Donald Smith, of Spokane, Washington, who was first to crawl into the tomb of the dead, and grope around in the smoke- and gas-filled chamber in search of the wounded.

"The *Mississippi* explosion," points out the New York *Sun*, "shows the constant peril in which the brave men of our fleet live, move, and have their being even in peace time." As Secretary Wilbur explained soon after the accident:

> "Our Department and the officers charged with the safety of the men in the Navy have taken warning from every previous disaster. They have studied other navies and the explosions and disasters in those navies with a view, if possible, to preventing such untoward disasters. But every one who deals with high explosives and with the great power necessary to maintain and operate a big ship, realizes that at best, after all possible foresight and precaution is taken, there may come these terrible disasters.
>
> "We reflect, however, that there are duties that must be performed; that the nation and the fleet must carry on. Other men must go into those turrets and encounter these hazards."

The Columbus *Ohio State Journal*, however, wonders "what is wrong with the American Navy, that so many accidents take place and so many lives are sacrificed?" "Has construction been sound, and has the operation of the vessels been all that the country has a right to expect?" Continues the Columbus paper:

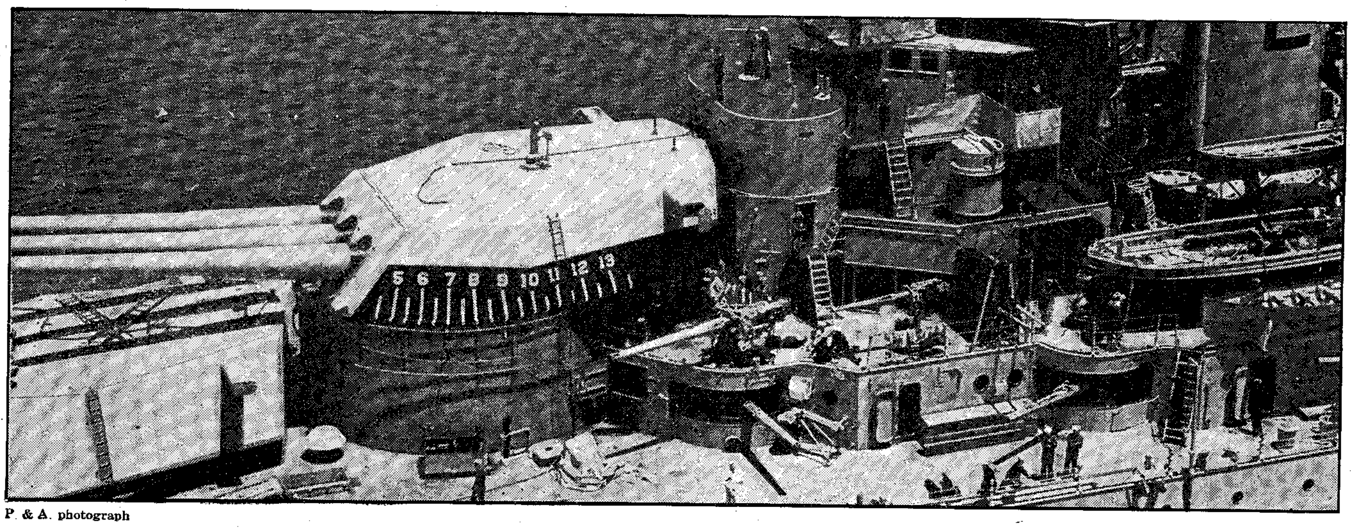
> "Such questions do not reflect enmity or unfriendliness for the Navy; they do not come from those who are opposed to the Navy as one arm of the national defense. Rather they come from those who want the Navy to be the best, who want their confidence in ships and men to be strong and remain unshaken; those who want the best ships, the best material, the best workmanship, the best management and operation, and the largest possible measure of safety for the men engaged in peace-time training, that they may be effective if troubles should come."

Two other important questions in connection with the *Mississippi* tragedy are brought up by the Baltimore *Sun:*

> "The one is whether the short-term enlistment of American seamen permits that absolute familiarity with the complicated mechanism of the modern warship, which is essential if accidents caused by carelessness are to be reduced to a minimum. As Mr. Hector C. Bywater pointed out in *The Sun* a month ago, the British naval seaman enlists for twelve years and the Japanese for six, while the American bluejacket signs on alternatively for two, three or four years, a majority of them preferring the two-year enlistment. It is a fair assumption that the probability of accidents due to ignorance and carelessness varies inversely with the naval experience of a warship's crew.
>
> "The other question brought to mind by the disaster on the *Mississippi* is whether this is not further proof that the capital ship has reached the stage of overdevelopment. Three-gun turrets, like the one where the blast occurred on the *Mississippi*, could not be utilized until the modern dreadnought had reached its present enormous size, and in the three-gun turret the possibilities of fatal miscalculations are greatly increased. An accident like the one off San Pedro is bad enough in peace time. Its parallel in a naval engagement might well put a flagship out of action before the enemy had scored a hit. Such a chance does much to offset the theoretical advantage of the three-gun turrets common to our largest battle-ships."

The *Mississippi*, which was under construction when the United States entered the World War, is one of the finest ships in the Navy, notes the New York *Times*. She is, therefore, practically a new vessel. Every precaution against "flare-back" is taken in the construction of a big gun, asserts the Brooklyn *Eagle;* "the electric circuit which discharges the powder can not be closed until the breech-block is locked." Furthermore, says the Philadelphia *Inquirer:*

> "The projectile of a large gun is separate from the firing-charge. First the projectile is placed in the chamber and behind it goes



P. & A. photograph

AIRPLANE VIEW OF THE BATTLE-SHIP *MISSISSIPPI*, SHOWING THE FATAL TURRET IN THE FOREGROUND

This photograph, which was taken soon after the disaster, shows little external evidence of the blasts which snuffed out forty-eight lives.

the powder in silken bags. When the gun is fired the charge does not always explode. Sometimes this is due to defective powder. That is called a misfire. Sometimes the explosion is mysteriously delayed. That is called a hang-fire. To guard against the dangers of both, strict regulations require an interval of thirty minutes after the last attempt to fire the gun before a breech is opened. The only exception to that rule is when the ship is actually engaged in battle."

In the opinion of the Louisville *Times*, "the only way to prevent battle-ship turret horrors is to abolish the need for gun-turrets. And the way to do that is to abolish war." Meanwhile, however, maintains the Syracuse *Herald*, "the people must not let themselves be thrown by panic into an unreasonable position against absolutely necessary military preparedness."

The explosion aboard the *Mississippi* recalls to the minds of several editors other naval tragedies of the past. In 1904, says the Manchester *Union*, a "flare-back" in the turret of the *Missouri* caused the death of twenty-eight enlisted men and five officers. In 1918, recalls the New York *Sun*, the naval collier *Cyclops* disappeared with 293 men, probably as the result of striking a floating mine which escaped during war-time. Sixteen lives were lost three years later, we are informed, when the destroyer *Woolsey* was in collision near Panama. Another catastrophe which occurred during the war, observes the Providence *Journal*, was the sinking, probably by a mine, of the Coast Guard cutter *Tampa*, with a hundred men on board. In the sinking of the *Conestoga* in 1921, somewhere in the Pacific, says the Norfolk *Virginian-Pilot*, forty-two men lost their lives. "But misfortune appears to attend the Pacific fleet," notes the Boston *Transcript*, as it recalls the seven destroyers that were dashed upon the rocks near Santa Barbara last year. "That story of death and destruction shocked the country, but there was cause for pride in the heroism displayed by the officers and men of the wrecked vessels." That heroism was not lacking in the *Mississippi* disaster is indicated by the prompt action of Ensign Smith and by the events related in the following editorial from the Albany *Knickerbocker Press*.

"When they opened the fire-scored steel turret of the battleship *Mississippi*, they found Lieut. Thomas F. Zellars of Long Beach, California, dead at his post. His hand rested on the emergency lever controlling at once the door to the powder magazine and the water that had flooded the turret after the back-fire of a fourteen-inch gun.

"Naval officers say that Zellars' last act saved the lives of a thousand men and the battle-ship itself. For that he gave his own life. In that we remember with quiet pride that he was of our blood and race."

SCIENTIFIC BANDITS WHO LAND IN JAIL

THE EXPLOITS OF JESSE JAMES as a train-robber in Missouri come to mind as one reads of "the most daring train robbery in railroad history"—the hold-up near Chicago of a solid mail and express train and the theft of some forty pouches of registered mail, said to contain between $1,000,000 and $3,000,000. Wearing gas-masks, and equipped with an airplane and four automobiles; armed with gas-bombs, nitro-glycerin, dynamite, sawed-off shotguns, and automatic pistols, according to the story told the St. Paul *Dispatch* by the mail clerks as they pulled into the station with shattered windows and bullet-marked cars, ten or a dozen bandits apparently terrorized seventy or more armed guards and mail clerks aboard the train and accomplished their purpose within ten minutes. They forced their way into the barricaded cars by breaking the windows with rocks, and then threw in vials of gas, which broke as they landed upon the floor. The clerks and guards, nearly overcome by the fumes, were forced to open the doors. The leader then donned a gas-mask, placed another on the chief mail clerk, and forced him, at the point of a gun, to point out the valuable mail-sacks, which were thrown into the waiting automobiles. A few hours later two of the machines, showing hard usage, were found abandoned along the highway, and by daylight the next morning a hundred motorcycle policemen and nearly a thousand government and railroad detectives, deputy sheriffs, and special officers were on the bandits' trail. Three days later this dispatch was sent from Chicago to the New York *Times*.

"James Murray, former political 'boss' of the old Nineteenth Ward and partner in pre-Prohibition times in the ownership of breweries worth $10,000,000, is held by the police as leader of the bandit band which stole $3,000,000 from registered-mail pouches after holding up a Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul train at Rondout, Illinois.

"Murray, under the alias of James Mahoney, was one of the four captured yesterday, when detectives, acting on a tip, raided a house in which J. H. Wayne, self-confessedly one of the train-robbers, was lying with five bullet wounds in his body, received, the police now say, when he disobeyed orders issued by Murray as leader during the hold-up.

"Seven men, who are said by the police to have comprised all but three of the bandit gang, are now under arrest, and the names of the other three are said to be known. When, and if they are caught, practically all of the $3,000,000 in currency and securities will be recovered, detectives assert. These three are said to have been named in confessions as secreting the chief part of the plunder.

"Hardly had the prisoners been taken to detective headquarters, when one of them, James H. Watson, who said he was an

Oklahoma aviator, having twenty $1,000 bills which were later identified as coming from the stolen and rifled registered-mail pouches, than they began to 'leak,' with the result that three others were soon in the police net. Wayne was identified positively by several of the mail clerks who had seen him lying wounded at the scene of the robbery."

"In some degree, a similar story is told every day," observes the Pittsburgh *Gazette Times*. "Sometimes it is a mail-truck, sometimes a bank, and again the custodian of a pay-roll." The St. Paul *Pioneer Press*, in fact, is authority for the statement that within the last three years mail and train robberies have yielded $10,000,000, "only a minor portion of which has been recovered." Moreover:

> "A study of the series of robberies reveals a common characteristic which indicates one way in which the matter might profitably be approached. The success of every one of the hold-ups was predicated upon intimate and accurate information concerning the movement of valuable mail. In only a very few instances have the robbers been misinformed.
>
> "The most striking example of this, however, appears in the hold-up of the train en route to St. Paul Thursday night. The bandits not only showed intimate knowledge of the inadequate defenses of the train crew and mail clerks, and provided themselves with gas-bombs, nitro-glycerin, dynamite, gas-masks and firearms to overcome them. They knew the details of the money shipments. They forced the train to stop so that the richest car should be conveniently on the road-crossing before launching their attack.
>
> "This whole series of robberies may not, of course, be the work of a single, well-organized band, tho similarity of methods employed, continuance of depredations of an almost identical nature, despite arrests and convictions of individuals, and the nation-wide activities of the syndicate, which disposed of the loot, point to that conclusion. But it is quite clear that, whether of one band or not, the robbers have very accurately informed accomplices within the postal service. One of the most effective ways, therefore, to put a stop to this sort of thing, would be to study the crimes especially with the purpose to seek out the inside men in the case.
>
> "Certainly it is time to declare a more vigorous kind of warfare on these desperadoes. Use of gas and gas-masks indicates a progressive use of scientific weapons in crime."

To the St. Joseph (Mo.) *News-Press*, "the Rondout robbery is another argument for State police systems, such as those in New York and Pennsylvania." Certainly, agrees the Chicago *Evening Post:*

> "The incident constitutes an alarming manifestation of the lawless spirit which marks our time, and dramatically emphasizes the helplessness of the law-abiding when crime takes advantage of the instrumentalities which progress has placed at its disposal. If the structure of our civilization is to save itself from the spirit of lawlessness, its defenders must bestir themselves."

"It almost seems as if society were helpless against such experts, but it is not," asserts the New York *Times*. And it goes on:

> "The resources of law and order in a civilized community can always be made to cope with desperate crime. Organization can be met with organization. Men determined to protect property can be as resolute and remorseless as those who would burst through every barrier. Above all, the agencies for detecting crime, for unearthing conspiracies before they are carried into effect, can be made more pervasive and efficient. The sort of organized banditry which now appears so common implies the participation of many persons and the elaboration of complex plans. All this means so many opportunities for an alert secret service."

"Uncle Sam has a long arm," we are reminded by the Boston *Herald*, "and he usually runs down such criminals as the Chicago train-robbers." And when they are apprehended, thinks the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*, "it is the duty of the courts to see to it that they will never even have a chance to attempt a second robbery of this kind. If the one brief moment of glory leads inevitably to a lifetime behind the bars, there will be few to try the experiment."

UNCLE SAM REFUSES TO STOP GROWING

IF ANYBODY FEARS that the country has stopt growing, his apprehensions are likely to be quieted by recent authoritative estimates made by the National Bureau of Economic Research, of our increase of population since the 1920 census. In these last four years, it seems, our population has increased by 7,115,000, which is practically equivalent to our entire population in 1810, and has reached a total of 112,826,000. If the increase continues at this rate, observes the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, "many a man now alive will see the day when the population crosses the two hundred million mark."

Looking over our census history it is seen that we started out with a population of a little less than four million in 1790; that we kept growing each ten years at the rate of about 35 per cent. to 1870; that from 1870 to 1900 the rate of growth dropt to 25 per cent.; in 1900 and 1910 we were gaining at the rate of only 20 per cent., and the 1920 census showed less than 15 per cent. increase over 1910. This fact, we read in *The News-Bulletin* of the National Bureau of Economic Research, "led many persons to anticipate that in the future we might look forward to a rate population expansion considerably lower than that experienced during the last century." But "such expectations have been rudely shattered by the events of the last four years and especially by what occurred in the last half of 1923, in which period the rate of population growth was unusually high." In those six months there was a net increase, according to the Bureau's figures, of 1,162,000, a growth "greater than in any other half-year during the last two decades, and probably greater than in any six month period in the nation's history." The gain for the entire year was 1,943,000. It seems that "the average gain during the last four years was 1,778,750 a year, as compared with an average increase of 1,418,100 during the decade 1910–1920." Dr. Willford I. King, who supervised the computations, explains this unusual increase as due to two facts: "first, a very heavy recorded excess of immigration over emigration which increased our population by 505,000; and second, by the fact that the death rate was as low as has ever been recorded."

The Research Bureau makes its estimates by studying birth and death statistics, the numbers of persons leaving and entering the United States each half-year, and checking these figures up with census statistics. Here follow the estimates of the Bureau of Economic Research and the corresponding Census Bureau estimates for the corresponding dates:

		Estimates by Research Bureau	*By Census Bureau*
January 1,	1920	105,711,000	
July 1,	1920	106,422,000	106,418,284
January 1,	1921	107,575,000	
July 1,	1921	108.533,000	107,833,284
January 1,	1922	109,298,000	
July 1,	1922	109,898,000	109,248,393
January 1,	1923	110,883,000	
July 1,	1923	111,664,000	110,663,502
January 1,	1924	112,826,000	
July 1,	1924		112,078,611
July 1,	1925		113,493,720

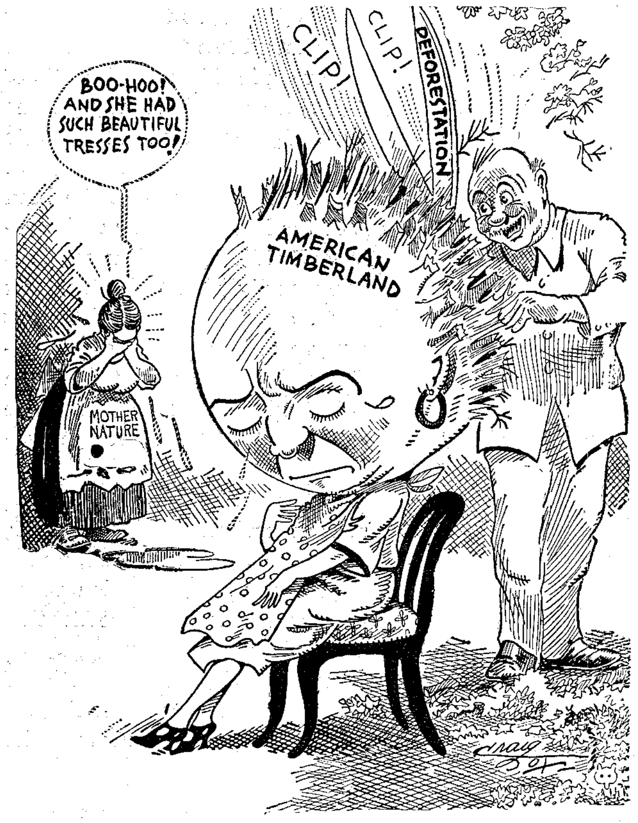
In connection with these figures it may be of interest to look at the actual census figures showing our growth since 1790:

Census Year	*Population*	*Increase*	*Per Cent.*
1790	3,929,214	....	....
1800	5,308,483	1,379,269	35.1
1810	7,239,881	1,931,398	36.4
1820	9,638,453	2,398,572	33.1
1830	12,866,020	3,227,567	33.5
1840	17,069,453	4,203,433	32.7
1850	23,191,876	6,122,423	35.9
1860	31,443,321	8,251,445	35.6
1870	38,558,371	7,115,050	22.6
1880	50,155,783	11,597,412	30.1
1890	62,947,714	12,791,931	25.5
1900	75,994,575	13,046,861	20.7
1910	91,972,266	15,977,691	21.0
1920	105,710,620	13,738,354	14.9

Not everybody will be jubilant over these signs of rapid growth, observes the New York *Telegram and Evening Mail;* we are reminded that:

"The two most populous countries are India and China. Both have made important contributions to human development, but in neither country is life for the masses happy or decent according to American standards. Japan has also a congested population and is impatient to find an outlet for its emigrants. Germany's congestion prior to 1914 has been cited as one of the causes of the World War. England has more people than can be comfortably accommodated. In none of these older lands is a growth in population an aim deliberately sought. It may not be the permanent ideal of Americans."

A better distribution of the people, says the Washington *Star,* "is more to be desired than the swelling of the numbers. If all those who were added to the continental population during 1923 had been placed, for instance, west of the Mississippi, the result would have been for the good of the country."


BOO-HOO! AND SHE HAD SUCH BEAUTIFUL TRESSES TOO!
CLIP!
CLIP!
DEFORESTATION
AMERICAN TIMBERLAND
MOTHER NATURE

ANOTHER BOBBED HAIRED VICTIM

—Fox in the Rochester *Democrat and Chronicle.*

Several newspaper-writers call attention to the fact that this rapid increase of population comes after the adoption of a rigid policy of restriction of immigration. It is noted that the decrease in the number of people entering the country owing to the restrictive laws has apparently been offset by the decreased emigration and the lowered death-rate. If the net increase of immigrants should keep up for the whole decade at the 1921–23 rate, concludes the New York *Herald Tribune,* "we would still find ourselves gaining by immigration about two-thirds as many as we did in our greatest period of unrestricted entry." The restriction of immigration, comments the Indianapolis *News,* has "apparently made those already resident in America more cautious about leaving, and turned their thoughts to the merits of the land as a permanent residence place." The fact that "in the last six months of 1923 the net gain in immigrants was put at 505,000 and the net natural increase at about 617,000," means, according to *The News,* "less of a task in creating citizenship responsive to American ideals."

A NEW FORESTRY ERA

"THAT CONGRESS IS NOT COMPOSED OF DOLTS" is evidenced, in the opinion of the Chicago *Journal of Commerce,* by the passage, during the last hours of the recent session, of the McNary-Clarke Forestry bill. This bill, which President Coolidge signed, provides that the President may add to National Forests public lands chiefly valuable for the protection of watersheds or for timber production. The new law provides that the Federal Government shall cooperate with the States and timberland owners to protect forest lands from fire, to help reforestation, to reform the systems of forest taxation, and to effect other methods of conserving the present timber supply. "The passage of this bill," the Chicago business daily goes on, "opens a new forestry era for the United States." "The nation is now generally aware of the evils of reckless deforestation," points out the New York *Times,* "and is slowly beginning to realize that something more than mere preservation of what is left is essential if the country is to provide lumber for future generations." Continues *The Times:*

"The McNary-Clarke bill provides, among other things, that the Secretary of Agriculture shall cooperate with State and private organizations to advise and assist the owners of farms and of lands suitable for timber production in establishing, improving and renewing woodlots, shelter belts, windbreaks and other forest growth, and in growing and renewing useful timber crops. This is starting at the right place. However important the big forest reserves, conservation should begin at home. Not only should the farmer be shown the ultimate financial value of good tree crops, but he should be made to realize that by preserving and caring for his trees, whether in woodlots or simply in meadows or fields, he is materially aiding the nation's conservation policy."

By approving the bill, thinks the Boston *Christian Science Monitor,* "President Coolidge has placed upon the States the responsibility for the success of the new forest policy." As this paper sees it—

"The method worked out seems extremely simple. An annual fund of $2,700,000 has been set apart as the nucleus of one which it is hoped will be devoted to the reforestation of 81,000,000 acres of idle or barren land. Of this fund, $100,000 is to be devoted to the distribution of the tree seeds among the States for reforestation purposes. Another like sum will be used in encouraging among farmers the reestablishment of denuded woodlots. Otherwise the money available will be apportioned to the several States where there are lands available for reforestation, the requirement being that the beneficiary States shall appropriate equal amounts to be used in conjunction with the Federal fund. This is not a merely visionary undertaking, altho it can not be denied that it is altruistic in the highest sense.

"The people of the present generation have dealt freely and profligately with their heritage from preceding generations. The great wealth of timber which was available in the United States a half century ago has been largely dissipated, evidently with little thought that, sooner or later, some one would be required to pay the price.

"We of to-day are paying, and paying dearly. Those who will direct affairs fifty or one hundred years hence will pay even more dearly than we, unless by foresight and wise conservation the denuded forest areas are restored. The cost of this process is not great, its benefits considered."

But from the opposite side of the continent we hear a dissenting voice. Says the San Francisco *Chronicle:*

"Reforestation is a moot question. It is agreed that our cut-over timber lands, when worthless for anything else, ought to be raising another crop of trees. Ordinarily they will not do it without help. Whoever makes the investment—whether individuals or Government—needs the assurance that it will pay.

"The great stumbling-block for the individual is the taxes he must pay on the land while the trees are growing. Government is relieved of this burden. But it can not escape the question of interest.

"Some encouraging experiments have been undertaken by lumber companies in the California redwood belt. But their success does not prove necessarily that reforestation is economically sound on areas adapted only to trees of slower growth than redwood."

THE SUPREME COURT'S BAN ON BEER

THE LEAK IN THE PROHIBITION DAM caused by Attorney-General Palmer's ruling, just before the end of the Wilson Administration, that beer is a medicine within the meaning of the Prohibition Enforcement Act, was firmly cemented over by the unanimous decision of the United States Supreme Court on June 9 upholding the Willis-Campbell Act of November, 1921. This act provided that "only spirituous and vinous liquors may be prescribed for medicinal purposes." Thus, remarks the Washington correspondent of the New York *World*, "the Supreme Court deals a blow to the argument that beer is necessary to combat certain diseases." But, says the Baltimore *Sun*, "the Supreme Court is, judicially, an exceedingly dry tribunal. Having upheld the power of Congress to declare that over one-half of 1 per cent. of alcoholic content is 'intoxicating,' how can it challenge its authority when it says that it knows more about medicine than trained physicians?"

It seems to the Syracuse *Herald* that "the inclusion of beer among medicinal safeguards was a rather far-fetched expedient for evading the law," and it is therefore not surprized that the Supreme Court has pronounced it unwarranted. But this is the only editorial approving the ruling that has come to our attention. The Brooklyn *Citizen*, in fact, looks upon the decision of the Court as "one which tempts the public to doubt the common sense of that high tribunal." Continues *The Citizen:*

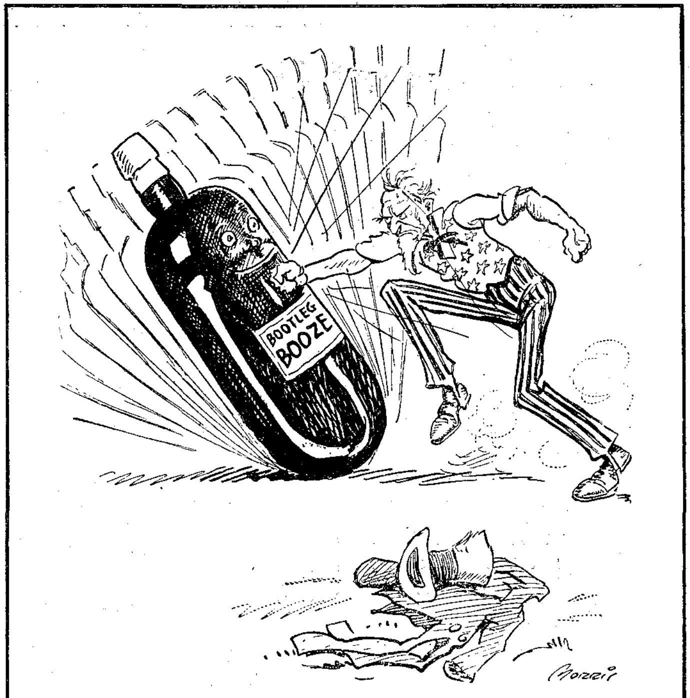
> "It is not the prerogative of Congress or the Court to decree what shall or what shall not be prescribed for the citizens of the country in case of illness. That is the duty of physicians, and their judgment in the matter should rule."

The decision handed down by our highest tribunal was on two cases appealed from the Federal Court for the Southern District of New York. They were brought by English and American brewing interests. Said Justice Sanford in reading the opinion:

> "It is clear that Congress, under its express power to enforce by appropriate legislation the prohibition of traffic in intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes, may adopt any eligible and appropriate means to make that prohibition effective. . . . And it has been held that the power to prohibit traffic in intoxicating liquors includes, as an appropriate means of making that prohibition effective, power to prohibit traffic in similar liquors, altho non-intoxicating.
>
> "The ultimate and controlling question, then, is, whether in prohibiting physicians from prescribing intoxicating malt liquors for medicinal purposes as a means of enforcing the prohibition of traffic in such liquors for beverage purposes, Congress has exceeded the constitutional limits upon its legislative discretion.
>
> "In enacting this legislation Congress has affirmed its validity. That determination must be given great weight, this Court by an unbroken line of decisions having steadily adhered to the rule that every possible presumption is in favor of the validity of an Act of Congress until overcome beyond rational doubt.
>
> "We can not say that prohibiting traffic in intoxicating malt liquors for medicinal purposes has no real or substantial relation to the enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment, and is not adapted to achieve that end and make the constitutional Prohibition effective. The difficulties always attendant upon the suppression of traffic in intoxicating liquors are notorious. The Federal Government in enforcing Prohibition is confronted with difficulties similar to those encountered by the States.
>
> "The opportunity to manufacture, sell and prescribe intoxicating malt liquors for 'medicinal purposes' opens many doors to clandestine traffic in them as beverages under the guise of medicine; facilitates many frauds, subterfuges and artifices; aids evasion; and thereby, and to that extent, hampers and obstructs the enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment."

The Supreme Court's ruling, in the opinion of the Washington *Post*, "raises an interesting and important question concerning the extent to which medical practise shall be subject to legislative control." According to *The Post:*

> "The Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution gives Congress and the States power to prohibit the importation and sale of intoxicating liquors 'for beverage purposes,' and for such purposes only. That is conceded. But the Willis-Campbell Act, the constitutionality of which has just been upheld, extends the prohibition to liquors used not for beverage, but for medicinal purposes. Apparently this is on the ground that malt liquors have no medicinal value and therefore can not be used for medicinal purposes, but it must be used, if at all, for beverage purposes.
>
> "Now it is perfectly well known that many physicians of high character and great skill regard malt liquors as of important medical value. This law contradicts them. It tells them in effect that they do not know how to prescribe for their patients, and that they must be governed in such matters by the superior wisdom of a legislature or of Congress.
>
> "It would be interesting to know how far the process of prescription by legislation can be carried. There are many people who believe that opium has no medicinal value and that therefore all use of it must be for indulgence in a pernicious drug habit. Is its importation or sale presently to be prohibited on such grounds? Is the pharmacopœia to be embodied in the revised statutes, and is Congress to enact what medicines may and may not be prescribed?"



HIS DAILY CONSTITUTIONAL
—Morris for the George Matthew Adams Service.

"Physicians," explains the Hartford *Times*, "naturally resent the imputation that they are bootleggers, and believe in maintaining the sacred relation between physician and patient. They deplore the fact that some physicians dispense liquors to persons who are not sick, but declare the number to be very small." Nevertheless, points out the Columbus *Ohio State Journal*, "doctors may no longer prescribe beer for their patients, altho it is still legal for them to prescribe whisky and wine." The Supreme Court has not yet been called upon to decide whether these liquors should be banned, notes the Providence *Journal*, but if the matter "should ever be brought up by a further restraining Act of Congress, judicial notice would have to be taken of the standing of such liquors in medical practise." For the present, however, declares the New York *World:*

> "The important point established by the Supreme Court, in unanimously upholding the validity of the Willis-Campbell Act, is that Congress under the Eighteenth Amendment can practically go to any extreme in legislating for the enforcement of the amendment.
>
> "But it is a sword with two edges which is thus given Congress. If Congress is made so free to go one way, it must be equally free to go the other way. Its power to liberalize Prohibition enforcement laws is just as unlimited as its power to tighten them."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

(*An extension of this department appears weekly on the screen as "Fun from the Press"*)

One meets a lot of shady people on the sunny side of Easy Street.—*Columbia Record.*

It's downright amazing the way a progressive thinks a monkey-wrench is a lubricant.—*Dallas News.*

As to the experts' plan the Reichstag had to choose between the O. K. and the K. O.—*Chicago Daily News.*

They say that Calvin has never played a musical instrument, but you just ought to see his band-wagon.—*Dallas News.*

Old Ben Franklin said there never was a good war or a bad peace, which goes to show how times change.—*Newark Ledger.*

Some one suggested this as a sign to be erected at railroad-crossings, "Better Stop a Minute Than Forever."—*E. W. Howe's Monthly.*

We may pretend to be indifferent to Europe, but every day our interest grows. — *Columbia Record.*

Japan is on the point of refusing to buy from us any more native souvenirs to sell our tourists over there.—*Dallas News.*

Insane are slipping past Ellis Island, declares a psychiatrist—but not out, unfortunately, not out.—*Philadelphia North American.*

There is something the matter with the statesmanship that makes every meeting between two citizens an indignation meeting.—*Cleveland Times and Commercial.*

Another amazing thing is how well some of the Methodist girls have learned to dance in the short week or so since the ban was lifted.—*Columbus Ohio State Journal.*

Admiral Fiske points out that the Japanese could easily take the Philippines away from us. Unfortunately, however, he is not able to guarantee that they will do it.—*Southern Lumberman.*

Congressman Frederick says that "Congress is no better and no worse than the country." We've always feared the worst.—*Columbia Record.*

A Chicago bandit held up a cabaret and robbed the waiters. The bandit at least had enough discretion to know whom to rob.—*Southern Lumberman.*

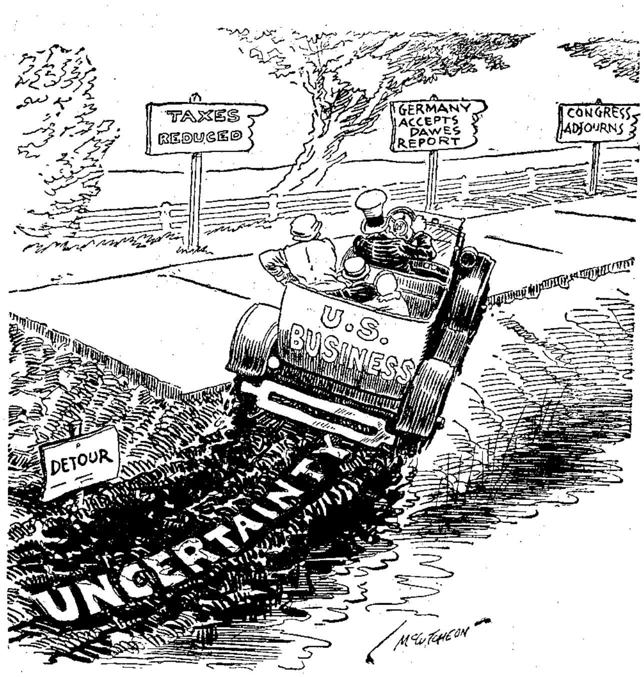
Country may well be appalled at the picture of a muzzled Charles G. Dawes presiding over a Senate of Heflins and La Follettes.—*Wall Street Journal.*

Paying out the bonus, it is said, will be a bigger job than enforcing the draft. But surely there won't be nearly so many to claim exemption.—*Southern Lumberman.*

A census discloses there are about 5,000,000 persons in this country who can neither read nor write. What is particularly a mystery is why they have all taken up song-writing.—*Detroit News.*

A writer on etiquette says that it is bad form to talk about the weather. The proper words to describe the weather in this country would certainly be rather strong for the drawing-room.—*The Humorist* (*London*).

Dr. Charles W. Eliot, president emeritus of Harvard, did not become a teetotaler until he was eighty-three. He certainly can not be charged with condemning liquor without a fair trial. —*New York Herald Tribune.*



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SOME GOOD SIGNS

—McCutcheon in the Chicago *Tribune.*

Republics may not be grateful, but they are wonderfully long-suffering.—*Columbia Record.*

The two Chicago boys who thought murder a thrilling adventure are getting the thrills now.—*Dallas News.*

No quarrel with France for driving out American jazz artists unless she sends them home.—*Wall Street Journal.*

America spends over a million a year for candy. That is nothing to what the political plums cost her.—*Seattle Argus.*

Neither party will chance a wet plank. It's the farmer vote that they are after—not the hic vote.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

One of the most pathetic sights in the political world is a lame duck counting his chickens before they are hatched.—*Dallas Times Herald.*

It may be true that our birth-rate is declining, but Barnum's estimate still holds good.—*Columbia Record.*

"Hogs," says the market report, "are little changed." So we observe nearly every time we go out.—*American Lumberman.*

We think we have discovered the real reason for the lengthening of skirts. It is to prevent the waistline from falling below the hem.—*Punch.*

It may be true that we are what we think, but we don't know of many who are what they think they are.—*Cleveland Times and Commercial.*

A Pedestrian, as a Massachusetts judge ruled, is not obliged legally to jump out of the path of a motor-car, but it sounds like a good time to waive his rights.—*Wall Street Journal.*

The Scottish Home Rule Bill came up for a Second Reading on Friday last. As we already have Scottish Rule in England there seems no reason why Scotland shouldn't risk it as well.—*Punch.*

We wonder at the moderation of Will Hays. He could clean up by running Doug Fairbanks for the Presidency and Charlie Chaplin for Vice.—*Columbia Record.*

Satan, according to one Western clergyman, is busy in the colleges. In that respect Satan differs from the great mass of undergraduates. — *New York Times.*

The nation would save money if it would raise the pay of Congressmen to $50,000 a year and forbid another session of Congress for ten years.—*Columbia Record.*

"England is a beautiful country, but the weather is misty," says Mr. Lianh Shih Yi, the ex-Premier of China. We must really congratulate Mr. Yi on his restraint.—*The Humorist.*

Senator Brookhart reports that the entire expenditures of his Senatorial campaign in Iowa were $37.84. It isn't the first cost of a Senator that the country minds—it's the overhead.—*Chicago Tribune.*

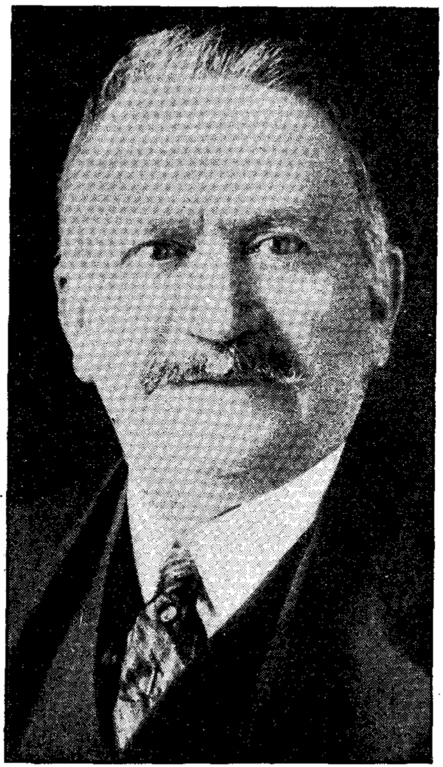
A picture in this year's Academy was painted by a grocer. In advanced Chelsea circles the opinion is that it would be much more remarkable if the Academy exhibited a picture painted by an artist.—*Punch.*

There are two million laws in force in the United States. If a man could familiarize himself with ten of them each day he would be qualified to act as a law-abiding citizen in the short space of six thousand years.—*Southern Lumberman.*

FOREIGN - COMMENT

FRANCE UNDER NEW LEADERS

WITH A NEW PRESIDENT, a new Premier, and a new Cabinet, France enters upon new policies, and this complete overturn has been accomplished without so much as a political convention. As the correspondents remind us, it was unusual but in perfect accord with French political ideas for President Millerand to resign when he lost the support of Parliament, and for Senators and Deputies, in joint session at Versailles, to elect his successor, Gaston Doumergue, who, in turn, makes Edouard Herriot his Premier. So the foreign press, with no campaign to discuss, finds the significance of all this in the ideas and personalities of the French Republic's new chieftains, and comments first upon the romantic circumstances behind their elevation to power. According to report, Edouard Herriot's first warm overcoat was given him by his aunt, a cook. His father was a ne'er-do-well army officer. Young Edouard got his education on a free scholarship. To-day he reigns in a gorgeous office at the Palace of Foreign Affairs, where portraits of dead kings and queens smile down upon him from richly tapestried walls. The desk at which he sits once belonged to Talleyrand. At the Élysée Palace, meanwhile, a man of as humble origin takes up his abode as President of the Republic. There he lacks one important prerequisite—a wife. Social Paris regrets the lack. Moreover, the correspondents note the peculiarity of his religious views; Doumergue is a Protestant. But such details, tho interesting when new leaders assume control, are trivial by comparison with the attitude which those leaders take toward matters affecting not only France but Europe and the world at large—for example, when President Doumergue states his position regarding foreign policy. He tells the press that "if Germany shows good-will the problem of reparations will soon be solved" in accordance with the Dawes report "and the atmosphere of the world much ameliorated." Then it will be "relatively easy to find an arrangement for the French foreign debts in the spirit of justice and in the interest of every one." Speaking for his colleagues as well as for himself, Premier Herriot also deals with foreign relations, and the cables report him as saying in his first speech after taking office: "Our Cabinet is animated by a kindly spirit toward Germany and we are ready to assist to the best of our ability the young German democracy, but we will display merciless severity to the German Nationalists." In another speech he said France can not leave the Ruhr until Germany fulfils the guaranties laid down in the Dawes plan. In the American quarterly review, *Foreign Affairs*, Herriot sets forth his ideas more at length and, we read: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VIVE LE PRESIDENT!

Gaston Doumergue, bachelor and Protestant, *who now reigns in the Élysée Palace.*

"Germany must make compensation for the harm she wrought during the war. To us democrats this seems an even more urgent matter than it does to the nationalistic reactionaries. If one takes, as we take, the introduction of morality into politics as the keystone of our political edifice—if one believes, as we believe, that the ideal body politic will be that which unites the methods of science to the ideals of morality—concretely, if a new era is to be proclaimed, if there is to be promulgated a new international code, a liberal charter for the world—then it is impossible to tolerate, here on the very threshold of this new era the immoral spectacle of a Germany exonerated from her debts.

"Thus the problem of reparations seems to us one of morality even more than one of economics or finance. For the economic solution we cheerfully accept the reports of the experts. But Germany must carry out its provisions. We should take it in the worst possible part if, by citing misfortunes which she has in large part brought down on her own head, Germany, where imperialism still lingers, should escape from her obligations with the complicity of certain other nations. That would lead directly and inevitably to war—on that day when German industrial capitalism was able to draw upon the resources accumulated in foreign countries and mobilize against us the wealth which it had not only preserved but increased.

"This being said, it must be added that we nevertheless will not associate ourselves in any manner with the policies of Nationalists and chauvinists. To wish for the destruction of Germany is stupid from both the moral and political points of view. A people can not be destroyed. Napoleon, in spite of all his military genius, proved this once for all. We regret sincerely that the French Government has failed to make a distinction between the Germany of the Junkers—which still lives—and democratic Germany, which is still very weak, but which should be encouraged to gather its forces."

Toward England the new Premier is friendly, hoping for a restoration of the Entente. Toward Russia his attitude is that of forbearance. "It is by charity, patience and tolerance that we can be of use to Russia. One combats violence effectively only by keeping cool.". Coming to the Italian problem, he says:

"If Signor Mussolini should lay claim to the domination of the Mediterranean, he would find us ready to combat such childishness. But in her legitimate desire to find ways of ensuring life and prosperity for her ever increasing population, Italy will find in us only a friend."

In his discussion of the Little Entente, Herriot is as outspoken:

"The Radical party, like the French people as a whole, has the greatest sympathy for the peoples composing or closely connected with the Little Entente: for brave Serbia; for Roumania, whose importance has been doubled and whose population to-day numbers 16,000,000; for Poland, martyr of history; for the Czechs, whose past seems one long tribute to virtue.

"Can it be said that the Little Entente, in its own mind or in ours, constitutes a perpetual barrier to Germany? To my way of thinking this would be a dangerous idea. Poland, for all its fine spiritual fervor, unfortunately has frontiers only of sand. Roumania needs time to consolidate Transylvania and the Banat, yet she is exposed in Bessarabia to a possible offensive by Russia, which, Bolshevist or not, refuses to forget the lost Paradise where the vine and the fig-tree flourish. Bohemia proper opposes sturdy ramparts to a possible 'revenge'; yet she bears the burden of an insecure Slovakia. There as elsewhere—as everywhere—democratic duty conforms with national interest. But time is needed for stabilization."

In his way—clearly a somewhat cautious one—Herriot supports the League of Nations, and would have America join:

> "Tho we are ready to defer to the criticisms of our American friends, we nevertheless beg them to sit down with us at the peace table. It is good to succor orphans; it is a finer thing to leave them their fathers. More, far more, than any political duty is the moral duty which calls us to join forces.
>
> "The League of Nations will be reformed. But it is necessary to reform it from within, not attack it from without. I look forward to the day when the democratic people of America will say to the democrats of France: 'We are here!'"

Times Wide World photograph

OFF FOR PARIS

Edouard Herriot, Mayor of Lyon, bids the youngsters good-by as he leaves to become Premier of France.

French editorial opinions concerning the new President revolve mainly around the clever maneuver by which the more conservative members of Parliament threw their votes to the mildly radical Doumergue and thus unexpectedly defeated Painlevé, the candidate of the Extreme Left. This put Herriot in a dilemma, for he had said he would never accept office from a President elected by conservative votes, but, as the Paris *Intransigeant* drily remarks, "he had to back down or not be Premier." The Paris *Quotidien* admits the defeat of the Left and is hard on M. Doumergue. "All the good qualities Gaston Doumergue had, he lost at the moment of election"; the occupant of the Élysée represents reaction because the reaction put him there, it says, but consoles itself with the statement that, after all, the Left accomplished a good deal by getting rid of MM. Millerand and Poincaré, and adds that since M. Doumergue is going to stay out of politics, M. Herriot has only to go ahead without bothering about him.

As the new War Minister in Herriot's Cabinet is General Nollet, who has been at the head of the Interallied Control Commission in Germany, the German press attacks him vigorously. According to the Pan-German and Anti-Semitic *Deutsche Zeitung*, he is "a shameless militarist and war-baiter." The *Deutsche Zeitung* regrets that he is to go home without having "received a fitting reward for all the meanness heaped upon the German people for five years." The Nationalist *Kreutz Zeitung* calls him "Germany's most irritating foe." *Vorwaerts* (Socialist) takes a more hopeful view—in fact, claims to believe that he is at heart a pacifist, who, now that he has disarmed Germany, will hasten to disarm France. Meanwhile, Premier Herriot warmly defends Nollet, but a recent press dispatch regarding new French policies in the Ruhr appears to show that France now favors a conciliatory attitude toward Germany. As we are told, the new French government is "opposed to a hostile policy of force and occupation in ex-enemy territory."

BRITAIN'S STAKE IN BELGIUM'S SECURITY

WHILE THE PROBLEM OF REPARATIONS is a temporary one, that of the security of Belgium and France is everlasting, according to the statement of Belgium's ex-Foreign Minister Jaspar, made in an address before the British Institute of International Affairs, on the subject of Belgium's stand toward both these questions. As discust by the Diplomatic Correspondent of the London *Daily Telegraph*, Mr. Jaspar's defense of the Ruhr occupation in this speech may not have convinced his London hearers of either its economic expediency or its legal warrant, but the *Daily Telegraph's* contributor asserts:

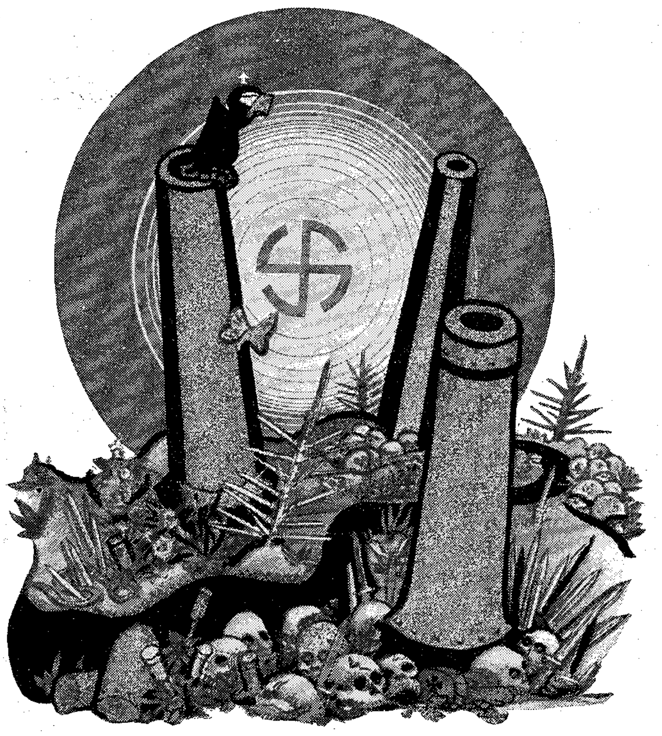
> "It must have convinced every one of those hearers of two things—first, that, given a number of circumstances, to one of which I shall presently refer, Belgium could not have acted otherwise than she did, and could not have dissociated herself from France at this particular juncture. Secondly, that, having thus unavoidably linked her fortunes with those of France on this occasion, she spared no effort, from a feeling of friendship toward and solidarity with Great Britain, to minimize such aspects of the occupation as were particularly resented and condemned by this country, and to facilitate by every possible means a solution leading to a renewal of Allied cooperation.
>
> "I have no doubt that, even as Mr. Jaspar was enabled, by quoting from his own notes and instructions to Ambassadors, to illustrate his efforts in that sense, so, too, but for diplomatic etiquette, he might have revealed the very sharp and trying difficulties which, on that account, he certainly had on more than one occasion to contend with from the side of his French partners. These difficulties, as I happen to know, were not always fully recognized in London, as for instance, when about a year ago, M. Poincaré rejected the Marquis Curzon's original proposals for an international expert inquiry into Germany's capacity, and Belgium, altho France's partner in the Ruhr, was invited by the British Government to join in a collective démarche of the other Allies to M. Poincaré on the subject."

This Diplomatic Correspondent goes on to say that it was even less realized in England that the principal reason which rendered Belgium's cooperation with France in the Ruhr occupation psychologically inevitable, when the call was made upon Brussels from Paris, was the following fact: "While France had concluded with Belgium a pact virtually guaranteeing the latter against aggression, no undertaking to this effect had been given by Great Britain to King Albert's kingdom, which, under the Treaty of Versailles, had lost, together with its pristine neutrality, Great Britain's formal guaranty of the integrity of Belgian soil." Consequently, this informant points out, a Belgium permanently exposed to a formidable attack from across the Rhine had perforce to follow her only guarantor at that date, and he continues:

> "It is, of course, a very moot point, as many Belgians may

incline to admit, whether the abrogation of her neutrality, even apart from the lack of any obsolete international reinsurance, has been for Belgium an advantage or a danger. For a small country to conduct a great foreign policy in company with any one big Power, tends to deprive it of all real independence; and if in company with two or more such Powers, it is placed in a chronic state of anxiety lest those Powers should disagree, and a conflict between two allegiances arise in consequence. If the ties on both sides are equal, abstention by the third and smaller Power would be the only possible course, and would no doubt have been Belgium's decision in the Ruhr controversy, had her security been guaranteed by Great Britain as well as by France.

"Mr. Lloyd George had grasped this fact when, at Cannes, he offered MM. Theunis and Jaspar, who accepted and initialed it, a very simple Pact of Guaranty, conceived on the traditional lines of Britain's policy toward Belgian independence and security. M. Jaspar, on Tuesday night, stated, with characteristic discretion, that this Pact did not fall through owing to any fault of the Belgian or of the British Governments. The truth is that, after M. Poincaré's supersession of M. Briand in the Premiership, M. Poincaré's insistence on an Anglo-French Pact covering Poland as well as France, and embodying a military convention, led to an unfortunate but successful attempt to frame the Pacts on parallel lines, and to make them interdependent. Mr. Lloyd George, according to my recollection, scented the inexpediency and the danger of such a course; but professional diplomacy did not, and acquiesced in the French thesis, with the result that when the Anglo-French Pact went by the board, owing to M. Poincaré's exigencies, the Anglo-Belgian Pact had equally to be abandoned."



GERMAN SPRING, 1924

These weeds will thrive unless held in check, and both England and Belgium know it. So, evidently, does the cartoonist.

—*Lachen Links* (Berlin).

This British spokesman goes on to say that a defective pact between two great Powers, and a guaranty of security given by one or more big Powers to a smaller and heroic, but specially exposed friend, are two totally different conceptions. In effect, he maintains, the latter is the revival of the neutrality idea in a modified garb. In proof of this contention, he offers the text of the Anglo-Belgian Pact as first and exclusively published in *The Daily Telegraph* on January 16, 1922:

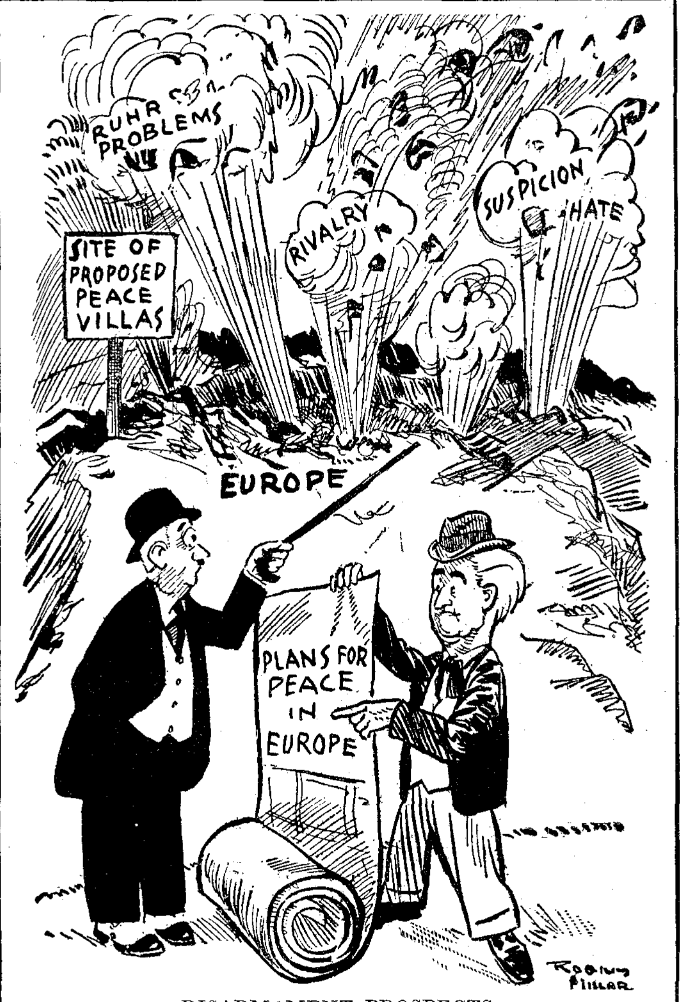
"Whereas the Belgian territory placed between Germany and France finds itself in a particularly exposed position; that at the beginning of August, 1914, Germany, for the purpose of attacking France, invaded Belgium in defiance of the treaty binding her to respect Belgian territory; and that Belgium is still suffering deeply from the devastations caused by the enemy's invasion and occupation, his Britannic Majesty and his Majesty the King of the Belgians have agreed to what follows:

"Article 1. In case of direct and unprovoked attack against Belgian territory Great Britain will immediately come to the rescue of Belgium with all her naval, military, and aerial forces.

"Article 2. Belgium will employ all her military and aerial forces to defend her frontiers in the event of an attack or violation of her territory. Belgium will refrain from concluding any agreement or arrangement incompatible with the present understanding."

Could anything be more remote from the Continental and militarist conception of alliances, this Diplomatic Correspondent asks, than the simple promise from Great Britain to go to the rescue in the future, as in the near and distant past (as far back as the days of Philippe van Aertevelde, five centuries ago) of the Belgian people and their independence, should that independence be again imperilled by the German or any other invader? Answering this question himself, he writes:

"It was not only a token of the ancient and abiding friendship, but a vital act of self-defense, in the best Palmerstonian tradition; neither more nor less. Indeed, a written pact in these conditions would seem unnecessary, and British public opinion since 1922 has undergone a change in the sense adverse to written pacts, as opposed to the spirit of the Covenant. A simple public declaration by the spokesman of the British Government would have just as much effect, and obviate these and other difficulties. It may be that Mr. Ramsay MacDonald would not thus commit himself even to a purely verbal reaffirmation of a tradition as well as an essential axiom of British foreign policy. But I fancy that the leader of any alternative British Government would not hesitate. And such a reaffirmation could not but bring greater calm and confidence to our Belgian friends, altho whether or no it would go quite far enough for leading Belgian circles only they could say."


RUHR PROBLEMS
RIVALRY
SUSPICION
HATE
SITE OF PROPOSED PEACE VILLAS
EUROPE
PLANS FOR PEACE IN EUROPE

DISARMAMENT PROSPECTS

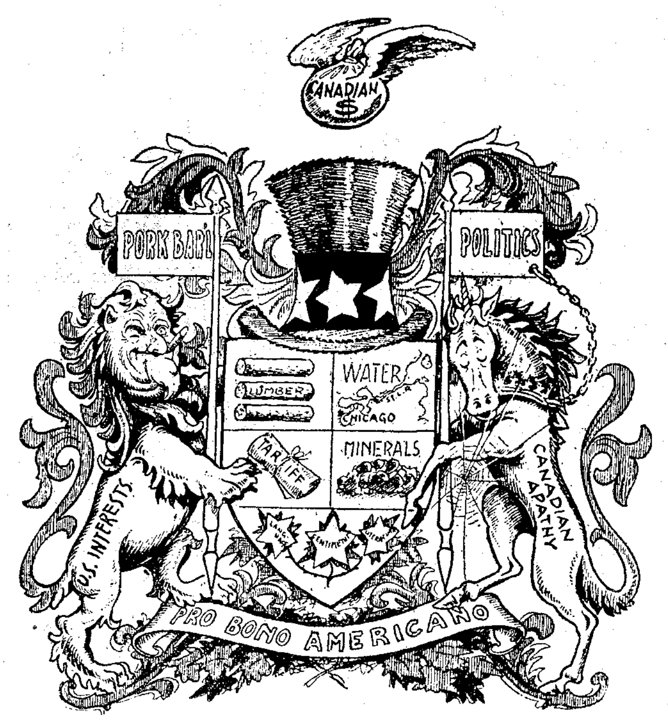
THE IDEALIST: "Why don't you build? Don't you like my plans?"

THE REALIST: "Rather! But look at the site, old man. You'll have to wait till we've plugged up that volcano."

—*Glasgow Evening News.*

CANADA'S GOLDEN WEST

THE AMAZING GROWTH of the Pacific ports is one of the outstanding features of recent Canadian progress, we are told, and in proof attention is called to the fact that in the number and tonnage of vessels entered and cleared, Vancouver is in the first place and Victoria in the third. On the whole, some Canadian editors are pleased to believe that the Pacific ports are little behind those of the Atlantic coast. The reference to the tonnage of the vessels arriving and leaving the Canadian Pacific ports, says a writer in the Toronto *Globe*, applies to the tonnage capacity of the ships and not to the actual cargo carried. But, he adds:



CANADIAN OPPORTUNITIES TEMPT UNCLE SAM

And he yields so frequently that the Montreal *Daily Star* suggests a new coat-of-arms for Canada.

> "It does prove conclusively that vessels able to bring and take away that tonnage came to those ports, and, so far as business was to be done, were there to do it. If the vessels arriving and departing from our Pacific ports did not all bring or take away full cargoes, that fact indicates some considerable advantage in geographical location, harbor facilities, or point on trade route; otherwise they would not have come."

According to *The Statesman's Year Book*, in its article on Canada, the share of the leading ports in trade (imports and exports) for year ended March 31, 1923, in thousands of dollars is as follows:—

	Montreal	*Toronto*	*Halifax*	*Quebec*	*St. John N. B.*	*Ottawa*	*Vancouver*
Imports.......	173,938	173,509	16,957	14,333	20,688	10,550	46,965
[1]Exports.......	173,759	515	29,584	15,382	55,127	.....	62,231

[1] All export entries are delivered at the "frontier port of exit" and the totals thereof are credited to the respective ports where the goods passed outward from Canada.

Editorially, the Toronto daily remarks that there is much more in this than the rivalry of seaports, for the thing of vital importance is the development of the country which the seaports serve and which furnishes them with business. The advantage possest by Vancouver and other Pacific ports, it points out, lies in their proximity to the Western prairies and the easy grades through the Yellow Head Pass. The Western movement of grain not only builds up the Pacific ports, it is declared, but helps to solve the Western farmers' problem of transportation. Then attention is called to the following point of importance:

> "Agriculture is not the only industry which will feel the benefit of the movement. Coal is found in abundance in Alberta and British Columbia. The latter Province has stores of other minerals, besides fruit-growing land, forests and fisheries. These resources give promise of large and varied industries, able to support many times the present number of inhabitants of the country. There is reason to believe that in course of time the industrial development of Eastern Canada will be repeated in the West. The process may be slow, and there may be difficulty and discouragement during its early stages, but there can be no doubt as to the future of a country so richly endowed and having such convenient access to the ocean."

Interest in the Western development of Canada is not sectional, but national, *The Globe* notes, because whatever tends to bring content and prosperity to the West is good for all Canada. As the population of the West grows so will its representations and its political influence increase, we are told, with the result that every decade's representatives will have a larger influence in shaping the legislation of Parliament. We are reminded that there has been a certain sectional sentiment in western Canada out of accord with that of eastern Canada, and also, that—

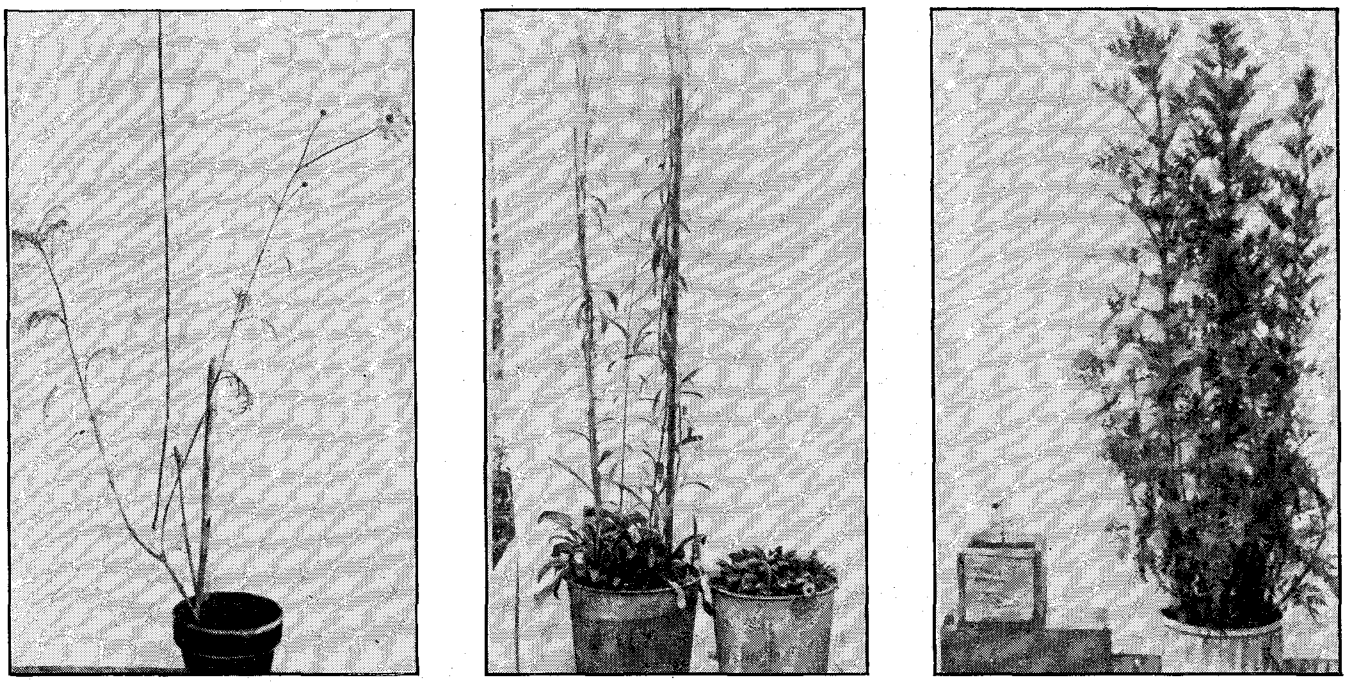
> "The growth of the Progressive party in the Prairie region was due to dissatisfaction with both the old political parties, which were regarded as too much under Eastern influence. Now that the tariff is more acceptable to the West, the complaint is made that the Eastern interests are sacrificed. Nothing is to be gained by this sectional quarreling. The remedy lies in the growth of the West and the increase of its purchasing power. This was a powerful stimulus to Eastern prosperity in the first decade of this century, and there is ground for hope that the process may be repeated. For this reason Eastern people should be keenly interested in the development of the hinterland of the Pacific."

CONTROL OF TURKEY'S POCKETBOOK

TURKEY'S FINANCIAL SOVEREIGNTY has been crippled for over forty years by the arrangement with the Powers through which the Ottoman Debt Council was constituted in December, 1881, in order that the Powers might be sure of getting what was coming to them, and the financial house of Turkey be kept in order. So say the new Turks, according to the Constantinople correspondent of the London *Times*, and that is why they have been vigorously abusing this arrangement as an obsolete survival. Moreover, a clear indication of the ultimate intention of their Government to modify it is said to be evidenced in the appropriation of such receipts from the ceded revenues as were still being paid into the headquarters of the Ottoman Public Debt in Stamboul and the detachment of all the Debt Agencies from the control of the Ottoman Debt Council. This Constantinople informant tells us further:

> "That some such step would ultimately be taken has long been apparent. The receipts at the disposition of the Council of the Debt have been falling steadily since October, 1922, owing to the Angora Government's holding back all receipts from the ceded revenues except the local receipts in Constantinople and the immediately surrounding districts, which have now been impounded. This procedure was a direct infraction of the Decree of Muharrem under which the Ottoman Public Debt was constituted in December, 1881, and the indifference with which all protests of the Council and its demands to be put back in possession of its legal revenues have been consistently ignored made it the less surprizing that the Turks should have further infringed the same Decree during the last few months by their claim to curtail the budget of the Debt according to their own ideas of how many and what persons should be employed and at what salaries. Altho, therefore, it is a hopeful symptom that Abdul Halik Bey, the Vekil of Finance, should have actually acknowledged that a modification in the terms governing the arrangements of the Debt was a matter to be settled between the Government and the bondholders, the recent conduct of the Turks forbids one to cherish too confident a hope that the interests of the bond-holders will receive all the consideration that is their legal due."

SCIENCE - AND - INVENTION



Photographs from Science Service, Inc. (Washington, D. C.)

THREE EXAMPLES OF THE CONTROL OF PLANT LIFE BY ARTIFICIAL LIGHT

At the left is one cosmos plant, which is really two-aged: the branch at the right flowered under a short winter day and grew old; the branch on the other side of the partition was given a longer day by the use of electricity and kept young and growing. In the center picture are two sets of golden-rod plants: the big plant at the left was given the advantage of a long artificial day, while the little plant at the right had to get along with a short day. In the third picture are two yellow cosmos plants of the same age and variety: the only difference is that the large plant was raised on a fifteen-hour day and the small one on an eight-hour day.

RESTORING YOUTH TO AGED PLANTS

WHAT SURGEONS HAVE TRIED to do by transplanting glands from young animals into the bodies of aging men and women, physiologists of the U. S. Department of Agriculture have already successfully accomplished in plants. On the threshold of old age with early death imminent, these have been made to send out fresh, vigorous branches, to flower, and to fruit again and again. Trees have been caused to keep their leaves beyond the natural period. Flowers which ordinarily bloom in the spring and the fall have been made to blossom in mid-winter. Grains which ordinarily yield one crop a year have been made to produce several. Vegetables which have hitherto failed to fruit in our latitude have been made to yield abundantly. Dwarfs have been converted into giants and giants into dwarfs. The same individual has even been caused to show different stages and forms of growth on its different branches at the same time. Says a special press bulletin from Science Service (Washington):

"These startling upsets of nature's normal schedule suggests a wizardry which challenges belief. Yet Drs. W. W. Garner, H. A. Allard, and R. A. Steinberg, who have actually performed these seeming miracles, make no secret of their method. They merely control by the use of artificial light the length of the days in which the plants grow.

"At the new building of the National Academy of Sciences in Washington, the Department has installed an exhibit where the public can see the experiments in progress. Behind glass windows in a large metal cabinet flooded with light from high-power electric lamps, the responses of various plants to different periods of illumination are demonstrated by the growing plants themselves.

"Golden-glow and late cosmos plants of the same age grow in each of two compartments of the cabinet. Those in the first get a short made-to-order day of ten hours. Those in the second compartment are given a long day of sixteen hours before the light is switched off. Now every housewife who has raised late cosmos and golden-glow outdoors in her garden under natural daylight knows that late cosmos blooms in the fall and that the golden-glow blossoms in summer when the days are long. A similar thing happens in the cabinet. Altho the temperature, moisture, and plant food are the same in the two compartments, and the only difference is in the period of light to which thay are subjected, both plants show the seasonal differences characteristic of their kind in nature. The cosmos blossoms only in the short-day compartment while the golden-glow blooms only in the long-day compartment.

"This clearly demonstrates not only that the length of the light period is the chief factor in determining the character of plant growth, but that artificial light can be successfully substituted for natural daylight. The reason that this discovery was not made sooner is probably that plants using many different day-lengths are found in the same latitudes. A large group blossoms only during short days and another flowers under long-day conditions.

"The violet, for example, flowers profusely when given ten hours of illumination. When its day is extended to sixteen hours, nothing is produced except leaves and long stems. Late golden-rod is another short-day plant. By proper manipulation of light these short-day plants can be made to flower out of season during nature's long days.

"Or take the coreopsis, a long-day plant. When exposed to a day of sixteen hours it quickly develops long flowering stems and flowers. But when only given the short day of ten hours under which violets bloom, it merely forms a rosette of leaves close to the ground, and does not blossom.

"When a single plant shows the characteristic growth of two different seasons on separate branches, the wonder widens. In these experiments, a partition is placed between two branches of the same short-day plant. One side is exposed to a long day and the other to a short period of daylight. The branch on the long-day side continued to grow leaves and branches characteristic of the youth of the plant in nature. The branch on the short-day side blossomed and entered upon old age.

"In this strange cosmos, it will be noted that one part was old and the other part young at the same time. The blossoms and flowers are the reproductive organs of mature plants. After flowering and producing seed, annual plants ordinarily enter upon old age and shortly afterward die. But by proper manipulation of the daylight period by artificial means, instead of old age being the end, or instead of the plant being old in one part and young in another, it can be rejuvenated. The Department of Agriculture experts have repeatedly and at will accomplished this apparent miracle of taking plants in the advanced stages of old age and making of them young, fresh, vigorous giants.

"There is a practical application of these discoveries. By the use of artificial light, related plants with different daylight periods may be made to bloom at the same time, so that plant-breeders can cross them. More important still, the work of plant-hunters who search distant lands for vegetables, and fruits which may be successfully grown in our country will be made simpler and more certain. Latitude determines the daylight period and the similarity or difference in the annual cycle of daylight may show whether or not plants are suitable for introduction in any given latitude.

"The demonstration of the importance of day length in the lives and reproduction of plants and of the possibility of its control by the use of artificial light has set other scientists thinking. Does light exert a similar influence in the animal world? The effect of artificial light in increasing egg-laying among chickens in the short day of winter is well known. This has been attributed to the hens getting more food, by staying up later and eating a bigger supper.

"Whether this is the true explanation or not, among humbler life-forms it has been discovered that there is a relationship between length of day and egg-laying or reproduction. The advancing and receding of the tides determines the daylight period for certain small marine worms. They lay their greatest number of eggs at a season of the year when low water occurs only once during the day and gives them only six hours of sunlight. When these conditions of six hours of light and eighteen of darkness are duplicated artificially, egg-laying by these animals reaches its maximum.

"Does length of day or the latitude in which they live influence the time or amount of reproduction in man and other higher animals? This is a question awaiting investigation."

NEEDLESS AUTO NOISES

CHICAGO'S HEALTH COMMISSIONER, Dr. H. N. Bundesen, calls the automobile "one of the worst offenders" in the production of unnecessary and objectionable city noises. Dr. Bundesen announces in his *Weekly Bulletin* the inception of a "campaign for making Chicago a more quiet and restful city"; and in naming the things that now interfere with this aim, he pays his respects to the careless autoist as follows:

"There are few people in Chicago perhaps who have not been aroused from sound slumber at midnight or greatly annoyed during the day by the driver of an automobile tearing down the street with his cut-out open, or by the fellow with the great big truck who knows that all fear him, smashing through the city thoroughfare blowing his siren instead of using his brakes. This sort of thing is akin to brutality. First, because it destroys rest; secondly, because it creates fear; and thirdly, because it may be the cause of death by accident or otherwise. Let us assume, for instance, a pedestrian with a weak heart is crossing in front of this truck driver, who, brutally careless of the feelings of others, and feeling safe because of the size of his truck, suddenly opens his siren to make the people jump out of his way. The suddenness with which the siren is used may cause sufficient shock to one affected with heart disease to cause that organ to stop suddenly, with consequent death in a few minutes. This is not idle conjecture. It has happened many times.

"Again, how many of us have been disturbed by the driver who sounds the horn of his machine to attract the attention of some individual in a building with whom he wishes to communicate. These thoughtless fellows usually begin such signaling at about the time when good citizens are in bed. Just a little thoughtfulness and a little effort on their part to get out and ring the door-bell would save annoyance and discomfort to the whole neighborhood.

"It is a fact that when a man drives his automobile carefully, he very rarely needs to use his horn. If he drives so that he can stop within the length of his car, he need not scare individuals to death by sounding a warning.

"So far as the cut-out on the automobile is concerned, the automobile experts are unanimous in the opinion that it is of no value in ordinary city driving and that it is needless so far as engine efficiency is concerned. The fellow who thinks it necessary to run around the block with his cut-out open, probably does not realize that he is disturbing sick people who need rest, or infants who need sleep for proper growth, or night workers who need comfort and rest during the day."

WHY RADIO BENDS AROUND THE GLOBE

THE RADIO WAVE travels slower than light, according to Capt. J. J. See, Professor of Mathematics in the U. S. Navy, and government astronomer at the Mare Island Navy Yard. Captain See asserts that the radio wave travels around the globe with a velocity of 165,000 miles a second, while light travels 186,000 miles a second. His discovery of this fact, he believes, may prove the most notable step in the development of the wave theory since 1675. We read in an Associated Press dispatch from San Francisco:

"In an outline of his discovery, Captain See said since the wave is propagated in the ether it is remarkable that there should be the long-recognized velocity for light in free space and a smaller velocity for the radio wave as it bends around the globe.

"In the year 1914 there was an official interchange of signals between the naval observatory at Washington and the national observatory at Paris. The mean velocity of the wireless wave was found to be about 173,000 miles per second.

"Early in March of the present year a wireless signal was sent from the sending-station near New York to Warsaw, Poland, and reflected back in 0.054 of a second of time. The double distance is 8,500 miles, and the speed of the transmission comes out about 158,000 miles per second, or about 15 per cent. less than the velocity of light.

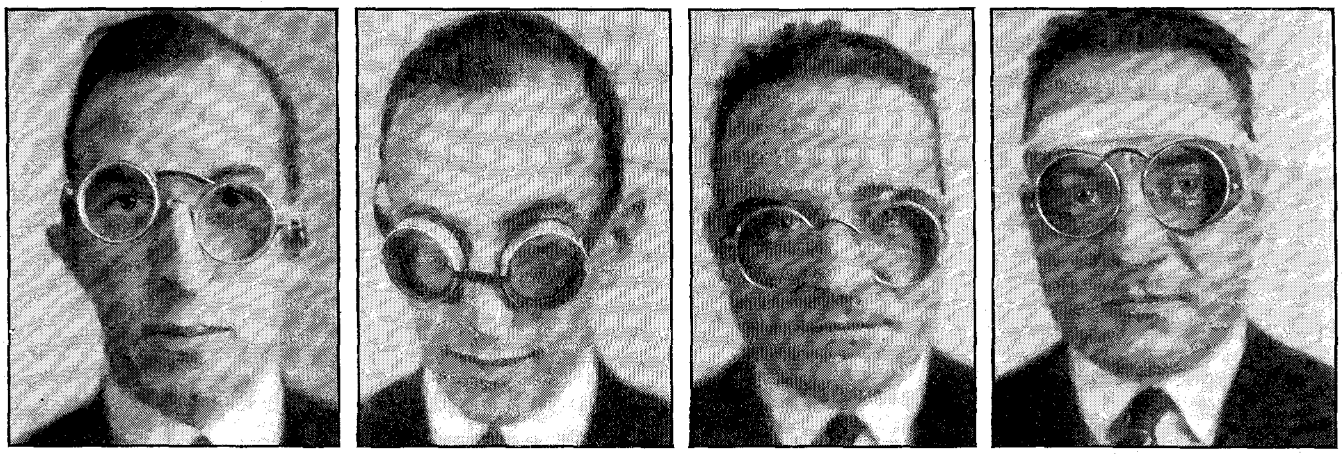
"The mean of the two independent determinations of the wireless wave is 165,500 miles per second, or 20,500 miles per second less than the velocity of light. This is 11 per cent. slower than light travels in free space. So great a falling off in speed in two well devised experiments, separated in time by ten years, could hardly be the result of chance, and thus we are led to recognize the fact that radio wave certainly travels over 10 per cent. slower than light, in distance such as those separating Europe from America.

"What is the cause of this slower velocity of the wireless wave? It is simply this: The wave travels through the solid earth as well as through the air and free space above the air, but is much resisted in the solid globe. As the ether is 689,321,600,000 times more elastic than air in proportion to its density—thus almost infinitely elastic—the medium can not suffer a break in its continuity, yet the movement above the earth is held back by the slower movement of the wave in the earth. The resistance in the globe thus acts as a drag on the wave at its base. The result is that the wave bends around the earth.

"This bending of the wave-front in the ether, due to retardation at the base of it in the earth, is quite analogous to the change of form of water waves as they run ashore to form breakers. The advance of the water is resisted at the base, while that of the crest is unimpeded; the top of the wave thus gains upon the base and its form changes.

"Recently a concert going on at Chicago was distinctly heard near Cleveland, Ohio, by observers at a depth of over five hundred feet in the solid earth. In Idaho and Montana radio waves have been received in mines at the depth of about half a mile. This is direct experimental proof that the wave travels through the solid globe itself, and therefore must move more slowly in this dense mass, the wave-front thereby being made to bend around the earth, when it advances to great distance, as from New York to Warsaw.

"The view, now strikingly confirmed by observations of velocity in wireless telegraphy, showing definitely that it penetrates deep into the globe and thus retards the wave-front in the earth with resulting bending of the wave about the globe, gives a valid foundation for some of the most striking phenomena in physical science. The results are a connection with the wave theory of magnetism and the cause of universal gravitation, because they bear on the cause of the fluctuations of the moon's mean motion."



Photographs with this article by Dr. Frederick Willson

TOO CROOKED TOO LOOSE TOO FAR APART WORN PROPERLY, WITH SWEAT BAND

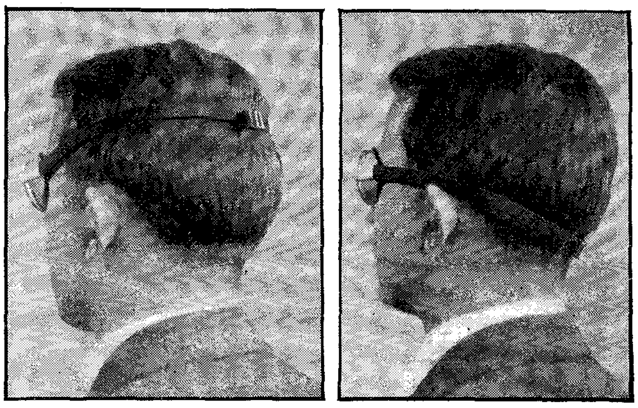
A PICTORIAL GUIDE TO GOGGLE-WEARING

HOW TO WEAR GOGGLES

WEARERS OF GOGGLES, especially factory workers who use them to prevent injury to the eyes, will profit by pondering advice given by Dr. Frederick Willson, of Reading, Pennsylvania, in *The National Safety News* (Chicago). Dr. Willson notes that the "Safety First" experts have now succeeded through educational work, persuasion, force of example and even through threats, to get most workmen to wear some form of eye protection while engaged in hazardous work. Shopmen, he says, are now pretty well sold on goggles, but there is still some dissatisfaction and grumbling. Dr. Willson proceeds to classify such complaints and considers in what degree the workman is justified in expressing his dissatisfaction. He says:

"Why goggles are not comfortable to wear for long periods may be explained by the following:

"To be comfortable a goggle must fit the face and place no reasonable obstacle in the way of clear forward vision. Goggles must conform to the anatomy of the face. The bony structure of the skull includes two cavities in which the eyeballs are contained. In designing a goggle, attention must be given to this bony structure to the extent of seeing that the diameter of the circular goggle is sufficient to have the face-contacting edges rest on the orbital ridge rather than on the soft and delicate tissues immediately surrounding the eyeball. Again, the face-contacting portions of the goggle must be curved so as to avoid extreme pressure on any one portion of the skin about the orbital cavity.



NOT UP LIKE THIS BUT DOWN LIKE THIS

HOW THE HEAD-BAND SHOULD BE WORN

"For comfort, careful adjustment must be made so that the goggle cups rest on the bony portion at the sides of the nose rather than on the inner canthus or tender tissues of the eyes where the tear-ducts are located. Probably there is no point of adjustment more important than here. The variation of two or three millimeters in the distance between the eye-cups may make all the difference between comfort and dissatisfaction.

"If a goggle can be correctly fitted to the face, it should be reasonably comfortable regardless of individual differences in facial outline, and should remain comfortable so long as the adjustment is not disturbed.

"When goggles 'draw the eyes' and hurt vision, the reason for the complaint should be properly considered, as I am convinced in many cases this criticism is well founded. Wearers of goggles must be divided into those who have visual defects and those who have normal vision. If the vision is normal, then the goggle glass should be as nearly flat and the surfaces as nearly parallel as possible.

"There should be no objectionable flaws in the glass structure, and care should be taken to see that in the process of heat-treating the glass no appreciable distortion has taken place. This defect can be ascertained by holding the goggle about six inches from the eyes and looking through the glass at a target with cross lines, such as a window-sash, while at the same time moving the lens slightly from side to side and up and down.

"In the effort to produce lenses that will safely stand the accidental impact of large flying masses, manufacturers have resorted to several expedients, one being to make a laminated goggle lens and the other to heat-treat the ordinary glass lens to toughen it. The laminated lens has the defect of being seldom optically correct, besides having a tendency to discolor in time.

"The ordinary glass lens that is heat-treated is much better than a similar lens not so treated, provided the process does not cause the lens to warp or curl so as to introduce an optical defect.

"In a very considerable proportion of cases, complaint of goggles hurting the vision is due to some refractive defect in the eye itself, and in such cases the only remedy is to give the workmen the benefit of eye correction as well as eye protection.

"When workmen complain that goggles steam or are clouded by perspiration, the matter should be investigated. Possibly the goggles are not sufficiently ventilated, but in many cases the trouble comes from the gradual flow of perspiration over the goggles' glasses, particularly under unusual conditions of heat. Recourse should be had to a small band of felt loosely bound to the forehead just above the eyes. This sweatband is very effective.

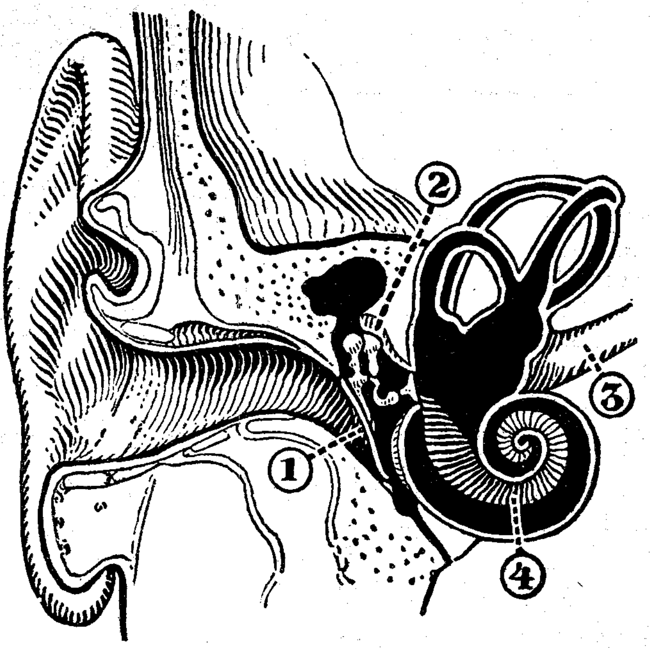
"The complaint that goggles restrict side vision may be correct, but the proper remedy is not easy to find. The proper sort of shallow goggle-cup provides ample vision except in very adverse circumstances. Any attempt to increase the angle of vision by using an oblong-shaped goggle-cup with bent glass is likely to introduce an element of danger, since such bent glass can not practicably be heat-treated. The longer goggles are used under ordinary conditions the less the likelihood of satisfaction, because of the worker's inattention or lack of interest in keeping his goggles properly in place. I believe the only way to prevent this form of carelessness is to have periodical goggle-adjustment drills.

"The plant employing a large number of men wearing goggles should set aside a portion of a day once a month, or more often as may be desired, for inspection or goggle drill, every man receiving a rating in the safety department according to the condition of his goggles, how he wore them, how they were adjusted, etc. Every time one of these drills is held the men would learn something new about goggles. At one time it might be the proper adjusting of head-bands, another, the proper adjustment of nose-bridges, at another time, it might be how to make goggles comfortable, how to keep them clean, how to keep perspiration from running from the forehead down into the glass at hot work —in fact, any number of points can be brought up pertaining to goggles that are really worthy of very careful study and which would be of vital interest to the men wearing goggles. And, most of all, the understanding of these points would finally eliminate the natural antipathy to goggles which is still rather common among workmen."

SPECTACLES FOR THE EARS

THE MANY SPECTACLE-WEARERS that we see about us are not blind; most of them could still see without the glasses, but they see better with them. Not so very long ago glasses were worn only by those whose sight was seriously affected. We are still treating our ears very much as we used to treat our eyes. Many of us have slight defects of hearing. We hear fairly well, but we should hear better if we had something to aid the ear as a pair of glasses helps the eye. We shall be wearing some kind of "ear-spectacles" in the future, thinks Dr. E. E. Free, who writes on this subject for the McClure Syndicate (New York).

It is not at all impossible, he assures us, that science will succeed in perfecting devices for imperfect ears that will do as well as glasses do for bad eyes. Some people will still be deaf, just as some people are still blind in spite of all the oculists can do. But many partly deaf people will be curable and the slighter deficiencies of hearing will no longer be troublesome at all. He continues:



THE COMPLICATED MECHANISM OF THE HUMAN EAR

1 is the eardrum; there the sound waves are first received; 2 shows the chain of three small bones; 3 is the nerve of hearing over which messages go to the brain; 4 indicates the coiled-up strip of living fibers with which we really hear.

"The first steps have been taken already. They consist in finding out exactly how it is that we hear.

"Science owes most of this to the telephone industry. How can we make a perfect telephone, said the engineers, unless we know something of the nature of the speech that the telephone is expected to carry and of the ear to which the speech is delivered? Laboratory investigations were begun. The result has been not only improvement in telephone practise but information about the scientific basis of speech and hearing.

"The real mechanism of hearing is deeply buried in the thick bone at the side of the head, where it will be protected as much as possible against shocks. The ear that we see is merely a kind of sound-catcher like the old-fashioned ear-trumpets.

"As the sound passes, it encounters, first, the ear-drum. Next are three little bones that magnify the vibration. The last of the three is attached to a small liquid-filled sack in the form of a spiral. Inside this is the true organ of hearing.

"If you take this organ out and uncoil it, it will look like a little ladder about an inch and a quarter long with several thousand separate rungs set very close together. At one end the rungs are very short; at the other end they are longer. Each is a tiny, separate living fiber. Each one touches a still tinier nerve thread through which it communicates with the brain. Sounds that are very shrill affect the part of the ladder where the rungs are shortest. Deep sounds, like the bass notes of an organ, affect the other end.

"Over the tiny nerve threads that connect each rung with the brain pass messages that indicate which part of the ladder is vibrating.

"By long practise the brain has learned to distinguish the nature of sounds by their effects on this little ladder. If the brain fails to learn this or if the ladder is imperfect, then hearing and the understanding of speech are impaired.

"There are persons, for example, who can not hear high tones at all. This may be because the short-runged ends of their ear ladders have been destroyed by disease. Other persons apparently lack the long-runged ends of their ear ladders. They can not hear the low tones perfectly. Sometimes they can not hear them at all.

"Each of these conditions constitutes a special kind of deafness. Then there are cases due to some defect of the nerve or of the bones or of the ear-drum.

"There are almost as many kinds of deafness as there are patients. It is foolish to regard them as all alike or to hope to help them all with the same apparatus. The proper glasses for a defective eye must be prescribed after a scientific examination. This will be just as true for a defective ear."

Another thing that the new knowledge of the little ladder has helped us to understand, Dr. Free tells us, is the effect of noise in masking other sounds. On a railway train you are hearing a composite of the thousands of clicks and screeches and clangs that are produced by the machinery. These have all possible pitches from the highest to the lowest. The little ladder of fibers in your ear is sent into vibration along its entire length. Every fiber is in continual motion. He goes on:

"Suppose, now, that some other sound, like a spoken word, tries to affect your ear. The new sound must be able to shake the proper place harder than it is being shaken already by the general noise.

"In a railroad train or a boiler factory you may have to use more than a thousand times the normal voice energy in order to make yourself heard.

"When you talk to a deaf person you have to shout for a different reason. Perhaps the little ladder of fibers in his ear is sluggish, or perhaps the ear-drum is stiff, or the three little bones are stuck together. When you shout the sound gets through; when you speak in an ordinary voice it does not.

"What such a person needs is a magnifier, a kind of 'sound telescope' for his ears. Such instruments have been invented. And as we learn more of the exact behavior of the little ladder, and especially as we perfect our methods for finding out exactly what it is that is wrong with the ears of each particular deaf person, we shall be able, undoubtedly, to make these artificial aids to hearing—these spectacles for ears—much more perfect than they are to-day."

CAN'T HEAR THEIR OWN RATTLES—Rattlesnakes are almost totally deaf; such, at any rate, is the finding of F. B. Manning of Harvard, who has announced the results of a study of the hearing of fifteen diamond-back rattlers and half a dozen timber rattlers. We read in Science Service's *Daily Science News Bulletin* (Washington):

"Tones ranging in pitch from 43 to 2,752 vibrations a second and of an intensity loud enough for the human ear to hear them a hundred yards away were used. Exhaustive tests revealed the snakes to be practically unresponsive to sound except when the boards of the cage floor were set into vibration. Altho deaf to sounds audible to humans, the rattlers were found to have very sensitive eyes."

SAVING FORESTS BY SAVING PAPER

When you burn or otherwise destroy a scrap of waste paper you are, in effect, helping to deforest your country further. For we must have paper, and if not made from waste it requires wood-pulp. Hence we can save our forests by saving waste paper. Writing under the above title in *American Forestry* (Washington), Warren B. Bullock says that the paper expert, when he sees a huge truck, loaded to the second-story windows of the street's skyscrapers with huge bags and bales of waste paper, has a vision of waving forests of spruce or balsam. He hears the singing of the wind through the branches of the evergreens. He sees and hears what the average city-dweller little dreams, that the collection of this waste paper means a saving to America of a part of its remaining forests. Every six tons of waste paper collected saves one acre of spruce pulp-wood from the ax. Mr. Bullock continues:

By courtesy of *The American Forestry Magazine* (Washington, D. C.)

THE PASSERBY SEES ONLY A CAREERING TRUCK

But the paper expert knows that an evergreen forest is being saved by the waste-paper gatherers. In a year our waste-paper men pay $50,000,000 for about two million tons of waste paper, which is equivalent to the pulp yield from 300,000 forest acres.

"The importance of the waste-paper industry to America is very little appreciated. The waste-materials industry is a highly organized American industry, with its ramifications. The waste-collection industry alone involves many millions of dollars. The paper manufacturers of the United States alone pay the waste-paper men $50,000,000 a year. And this represents about two million tons of waste paper, which is the average consumption of the mills of the country. Were it not for the utilization of waste paper, there would be a depletion of the forests amounting to some three hundred thousand acres of timberland every year.

"Two chief branches of the paper industry use waste-paper—the board and the book-paper mills. The book-paper mills are dependent in large measure for waste paper of good grade for their mills. Old magazines, books, clippings, etc., are in demand for the manufacture of paper for magazines and book publishers. Of course, a large amount of new wood pulp is used in the manufacture of this paper, but such book-paper centers as the Kalamazoo (Michigan) valley are consumers of huge quantities of waste-paper.

"The paper-board industry represents the largest total tonnage of any branch of the paper industry, with a total of over two million tons of board manufactured in 1922. The value, of course, is not as high as that of some of the finer papers, but the forest conservation effected is a tremendous item in this group of the paper industry.

"Instead of reaching the peak of possibilities of forest conservation by the use of waste paper, many think that there is a still greater future before the paper industry in the closer utilization of waste. The Forest Products Laboratory at Madison has made extensive experiments with the de-inking of waste paper for the making of newsprint paper, and this can be done economically, producing at the same time a satisfactory grade of paper.

"If the Canadian campaign for the placing of an embargo on export of pulpwood to the United States is successful, a campaign which has been progressing for the last four years, there will be a further turning to waste paper for the production of newsprint, as well as book paper and paper board.

"While 95 per cent. of all paper made in the United States is made entirely or in part from wood-pulp, there is still a large use of rags in writing-papers. The rag market is another phase of the waste-materials industry, and by no means unimportant in the paper industry. A typical year, for instance, saw the consumption of 600,000 tons of rags for which the paper-mills paid nearly twenty-five million dollars."

DISEASES OF BREAD

Changes which take place in bread from the presence of microorganisms, and which may accordingly be called "bread diseases" are described by a writer in *The Scientific American* (New York). One of these makes the bread sticky; one colors it red; others fill it with mold. We read:

"The first of these converts the bread to such a condition that it can be pulled out into threads. This bread disease is most common. The crumb becomes sticky and colored. The most characteristic symptom is that the bread, on being broken, can be pulled out into fine threads. The bread assumes quite a disagreeable odor and taste. The musty acid odor can be detected in bakeries where the disease has been prevalent, many weeks after it was first noticed. The particular bacteria which bring about this disease belong to the potato bacilli group and possess one characteristic in common, that they produce spores which are extremely resistant, being able to withstand the heat of the baking-oven. The bacteria grow best at a temperature of 20 to 28 degrees Centigrade. The formation of the sticky mass in the bread, which can be pulled out into long threads, is due to the swelling of the bacteria membranes.

"Bread becomes bloody-colored, due to another bacillus. Outwardly, the appearance of the bread is the same, but when it is cut open red streaks are seen in the crumb. This disease and the one described previously are most troublesome to the baker, because once the disease sets in, it is an extremely difficult matter to eradicate it. The utmost cleanliness must be observed to prevent these diseases and to destroy them once they set in.

"Bread also has a tendency to become moldy, for it is a first-rate medium for the development and growth of molds. Various molds can produce various colors in the bread. For example, the mold mucor produces a white coloration; *aspergillus glaucus*, a bluish green coloration, etc. Reddish and black spots may also be produced by molds. Neither the molds themselves nor the decomposition products which are brought about by their presence in the bread are deleterious to the health, but they make the bread unseemly in appearance and unpalatable.

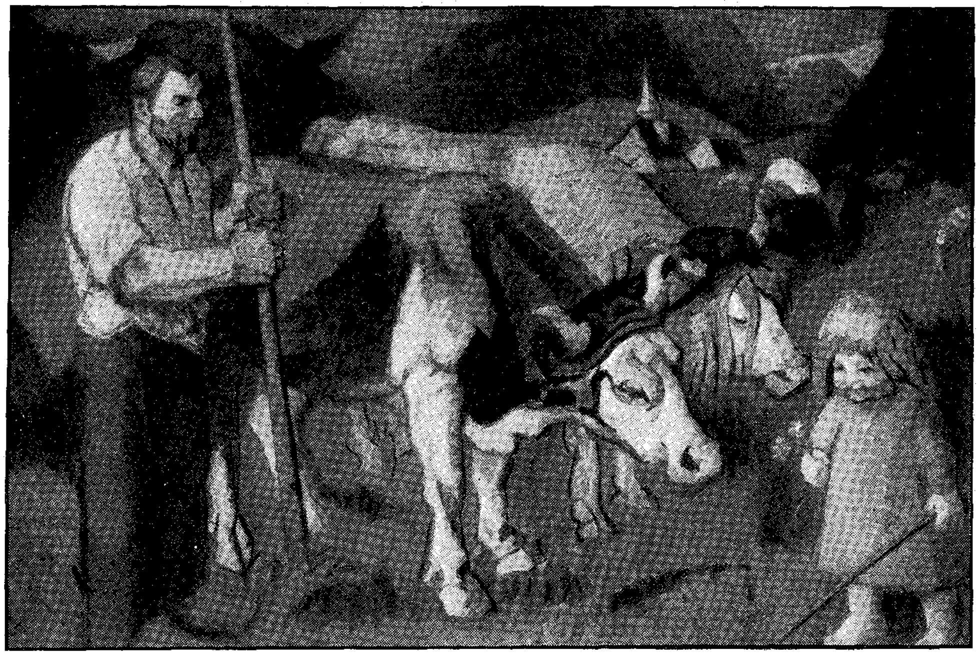
"There are various precautions to be followed in order to avoid the development of these diseases in bread. A moderately high temperature is favorable for the growth of the bacteria. Warm bread should be cooled off quickly after baking. The air in the room in which the bread is kept must not be moist. Well-baked bread, cooled as quickly as possible and kept in an airy, dry and not too warm room will not be subject to these diseases. Of course, the main prerequisite is painstaking cleanliness in the baking operation and in the baking-rooms."

LETTERS AND ART

LITERATURE DRAMA MUSIC FINE-ARTS EDUCATION CULTURE

AT LAST—A SANE MODERNIST IN ART

A CHANGE OF HEART among the so-called "modern" painters is already beginning, thinks Louise Gebhard Cann, who assures us that "one of the ambitions of the present generation of French painters is to return to the classics." To be sure, "thousands of artists swarming on Montmartre and on the *rive gauche*" still "suffer the pain of acute competition unrewarded materially," so that "a nervous disequilibrium prevails" and frequently such artists "seem made of gunpowder." Consequently the galleries still "groan and stifle with the savage disdain, morbid naïveté, defiance and sensuality crowding their walls." But, while "the discovery of a calm soul amid all this revolt is an unusual delight," it is, nevertheless, possible. Miss Cann has discovered Jules-Émile Zingg, who retains the technique of "modernism" but has recaptured the long-fugitive spirit of classicism. As she tells us in *The International Studio*, "this aim modified the radicalism of Jean Marchand, and we observe even more directly how it simplifies the decorative issue for Zingg." Clearly:


Courtesy of *The International Studio*

"MODERN," BUT SANE

In "The Halt" Zingg shows "a return to the classics," tho his technique is undeniably "modern."

> "The case of the latter, unlike that of Marchand, is one of predestination rather than choice. For when at eighteen he showed his first painting to the connoisseurs of Montébliard, they exclaimed, 'That is vieux Breughel!' 'Old Breughel!' The youth had never before heard of him. So when these same art lovers obtained for him a purse with which to emigrate to Paris to study at the École des Beaux Arts, he resolved to go there to find out what Breughel the Elder was like. The natural sympathy between himself and the painter of kermesses led him almost immediately to rebel against the methods of instruction prevailing in the school, and like so many others of his day he went to the Louvre to discover the principles of the old masters. What interested him was how they obtained their harmonies. In this he showed the trait that was later to dominate his technique. Apart from Breughel (who indicated to him the way in which to depict these market-days of the Auvergne and the Franche-Comté, these harvests of golden wheat, with the festivals of the threshing and the vintage) he studied Titian, Giorgione, Veronese, Rubens and the Flemings, with the French classicists and the painters of 1830. A visit to his studio amid the quiet gardens of Villa Brune tells the whole story of the influences so ardently undergone."

Montébliard, the little town where Zingg was born, is close to the headwaters of the Daub, and "his sympathies naturally turn to the rugged." Moreover,

> "Perhaps it counts that his ancestry was Swiss, a race of climbers, breathing pure air and scanning broad horizons. From them comes the large sweep of his art. In opposition is the sensation of valleys, remote, briefly touched by sun, where people labor and seem to partake of the nature of the rocks that hem them in. He says himself: 'I dream of a magnificent country, with a sumptuous scene of great mountains in simple lines, peopled by beings superior, noble and beautiful, untrammeled by the passions. Robust men, generous women, laughing children. Dignified attitudes that only powerful sonorities, grave and gentle accords, may transpose. . . . In a word, the Paradise of Poussin and Claude Lorrain.' We have here the properties and the protagonists of the *Grande Ecole*, and when one reflects on the history of the arts in France, especially the drama, one perceives a racial aspiration for the refined and stately that among the Latins takes its place beside the homelike and the familiar. On the other hand, this native of the Vosges is a temperament that like Shelley responds completely to nature. 'It is nature with its forms, colors and movements that made me paint.' Trees, the blue sky, a humanity close to earth pass through his imagination and reappear in a Golden Age. Toil becomes a symbol of man's union with the planet and the elements that nourish him; tragedy, like the tragedies of the ancient Greeks, is a dithyramb to the seasons. This is to see Zingg with his own eyes. He is unconscious, it seems, that often he paints humoresques—grim troll dances that evoke Peer Gynt.
>
> "Zingg is a scrupulous and hard-working artist whose approach to life is humble and passionate. He spends much of his time in Auvergne and the French Jura, altho actually his home is in Paris. But the nervous acerbity engendered by this city, which, as they say, 'devours the young and the merely talented,' has not affected him. He stands out against his background, a sturdy, red-haired countryman, whose blue eyes might designate him Irish were it not for the expression of his straight, well-planted nose. In conversation one is imprest by his alert, seeking, mentality."

Zingg may perhaps be taken as a significant sign of the post-war art feeling in France. There is certainly a turning away, especially among the best of the younger painters, from the extravagances of pre-war "modernism." The reason given by some is that Germany was the best market for these eccentric wares; and now she is removed as a purchaser.

$5,000,000 TO TEACH BUSINESS

A GROCERY CLERK named George F. Baker earned two dollars a week. He had had only a common school education. To-day, as the press informs us, he is among America's six wealthiest men, and has just written "a note, admirable for its simplicity, donating five million dollars to construct and equip a whole new group of buildings for the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration." It is a splendid investment, thinks the Boston *Herald*, which remarks that "great strides have already been taken at Harvard in educating young college graduates to the loftiest ideals in business," and continues:

"Already more than six hundred men are receiving the same thorough training in business that has been for many years offered in the great professions of law and medicine. Harvard has taught its young lawyers and doctors that they owe the community a duty; that there is something higher than mere money-making. So Dean Donham and his staff of instructors are teaching their young men about to enter the business world that they owe to the community a duty so to conduct their lives that the world shall be the better for their having lived in it. While teaching efficiency and the best business methods they also teach the necessity of fair dealing between man and man."

As the Boston *Globe* reminds us, "in the rush of developing a continent which has been slow to emerge in the field of business, and of course, because of the varying technique of different groups, there can be no hard-and-fast code." But, *The Globe* adds, "ethical consideration and a sense of public responsibility should dominate all business," and the New York *Sun*, after remarking that "the Harvard Business School has made a great name for itself in recent years," and that, while its physical equipment has been very small, "the enthusiasm of the spirit behind it has been very great," tells us:

"It has already sent many able executives into the business world whose achievements have created a demand for every man the school can graduate. These men carry into affairs not only sound business principles but sound moral principles. They have a code of business conduct as high as that enjoyed by any of the older professions."

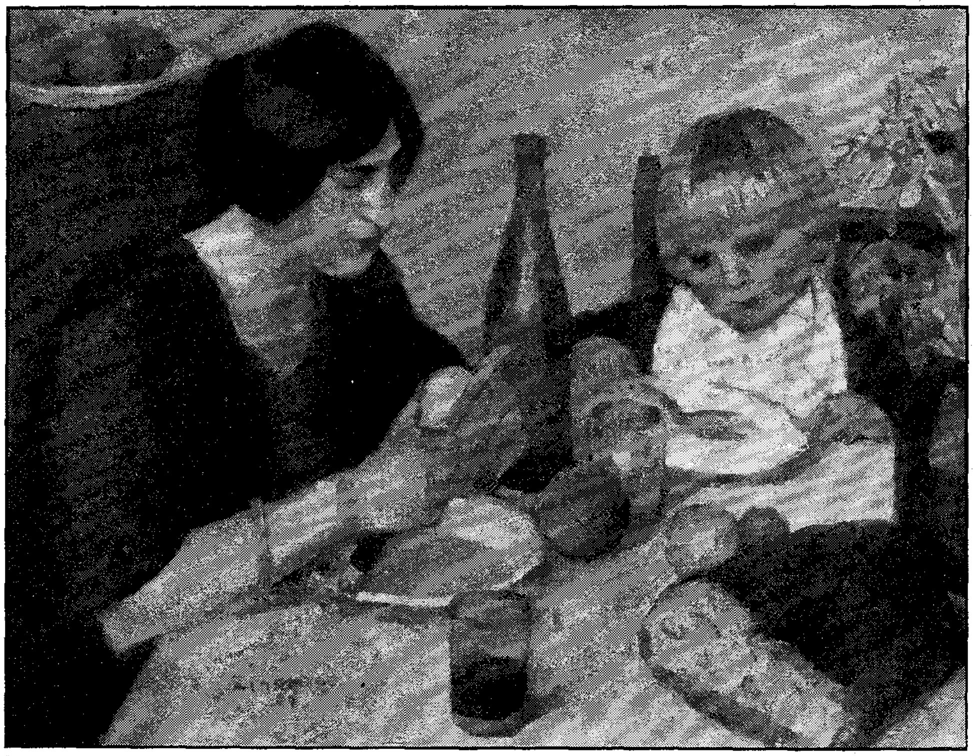
Mr. Baker's gift "has a touch of sentiment," *The Jersey Journal* finds, and "it can not fail to win the admiration of a nation which has consistently refused to become unduly aroused by the criticism of large fortunes and their holders." *The Journal* then observes: "This is particularly true, as this gift comes from a man who, despite his eighty-four years, is still active in business, and who is himself working along with his fortune." tho—

"A greater significance is found, perhaps, in the fact that the gift constitutes an endorsement of college training for business men by a man who declares as he makes the gift that such distinction as he has earned has been the product of business experience.

"The endorsement is in complete contrast to the oft-quoted 'self-made' men who scoff at the value of high educational training for the business man. The $5,000,000 is to be used by an institution that stands for and has its being in the belief that business men are made better by college training and that more than technical training is an essential to the finest kind of business career.

"Bishop Lawrence, chairman of the committee directing the establishment of the foundation of which Mr. Baker's $5,000,000 will be half, makes plain the high ideals of the business school when he says in his comment on the Baker gift:

"'A professional education for business does not mean education merely in technicalities, which, altho important, are secondary compared to the vision and broad intelligence involved in leadership promoting the material prosperity of mankind.'"



Courtesy of *The International Studio*

"MOTHER AND CHILD"

Another example of Zingg's "sane modernism." The brushwork is plainly that developed by the Post Impressionists, but the general effect is almost "academic."

Moreover, business is at last recognized as a profession, and the Brooklyn *Eagle* declares:

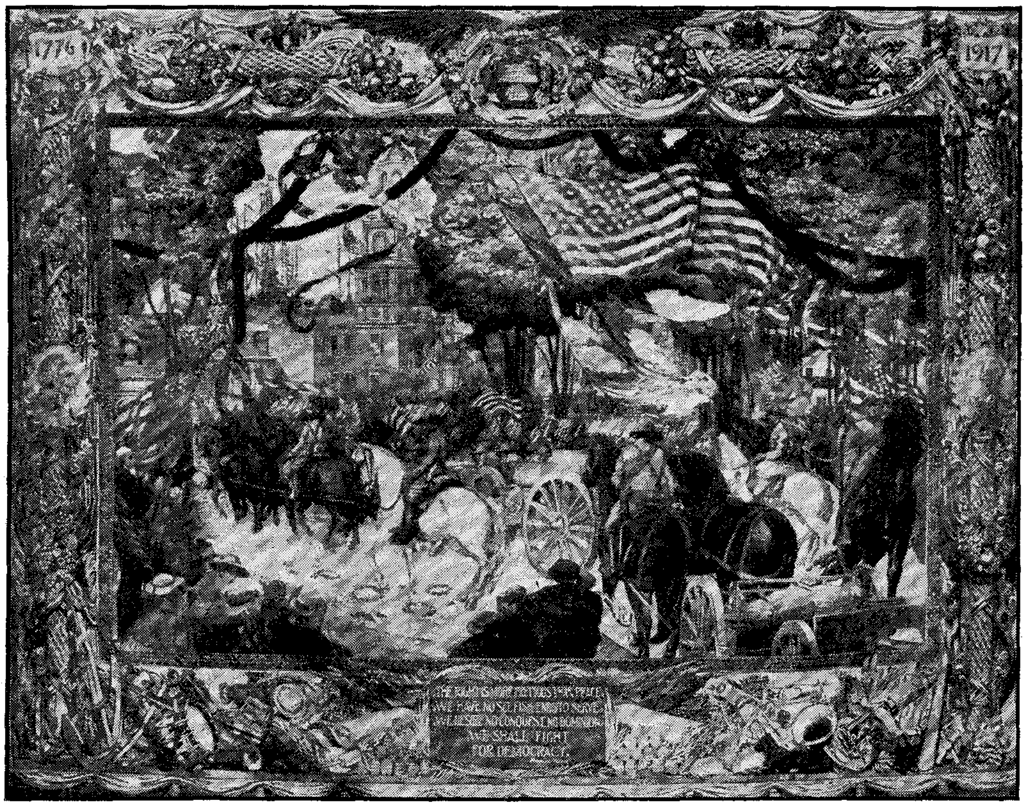
"This is an era of commerce, and the old attitude of the intellectual and social aristocracy toward counting-house and counter has changed. And the successful business man who has in his early life held art, music and literature in contempt, but strives to make up for it in later life, furnishes proof that dollars are not everything. The two words—professions and business—are in this century moving toward each other. Every advance of science tends to break down the barriers which have separated them. How much Harvard's school will contribute to the elimination of these barriers remains to be seen, but Mr. Baker's gift now enables the university to undertake the task."

Rarely has a single department in a university received so large a gift as this, points out the Providence *Journal*. But the needs of this controlling element of American civilization warrant it. *The Journal* continues:

"It has never been contended by the collegiate schools of business administration that they fit men to assume immediately important executive positions. But they do give their students a broad survey of the business and financial world, acquaint them with what they may expect in various spheres of commerce and banking, instruct them in the fundamentals of all types of business, and, more important still, teach them to think of business as a profession. They are told that merchandising and manufacturing, financing and investing, afford primarily opportunities for the enrichment of the race and only secondarily should furnish avenues to individual wealth and personal pleasure. Certainly this motive has dominated Mr. Baker's life, and so naturally it controls the granting of his princely gift to the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration."

FRENCH GRATITUDE EXPREST IN FRENCH TAPESTRY

THE MOST IMPORTANT GIFT of the French Government to the American people in late years, a superb tapestry woven at the Gobelins works in France, to commemorate the departure of American troops for the Great War, was displayed recently at the French Industrial Exposition in New York City. As the press informs us, "the picture was designed by G. L. Jaulnes and represents the Americans before Independence Hall, leaving for France. It is to be presented, appropriately, to the new Philadelphia Art Museum." It is valued at $50,000, and *Arts and Decoration*, which calls tapestry-making "essentially one of the greatest decorative arts of France," remarks that this particular example of the art is noteworthy, not alone for its beauty, but because it "departs from ancient history, the Bible, and myth for its subject." In other words, it is a "latter-day historic tapestry in the spirit of tapestry-weaving throughout the ages." After recalling that Philadelphia already possesses a picture of the arrival of French troops in America in 1776, *Le Voyageur en France* describes the tapestry and tells us that into it are woven the words of President Wilson: "The right is more precious than peace. We have no selfish ends to serve. We desire no conquest, no dominion. We shall fight for democracy." Concerning the celebrated establishment where the tapestry was made, *Le Voyageur en France* tells us:



AMERICAN TROOPS OFF FOR SOMEWHERE IN FRANCE

This $50,000 Gobelins tapestry, is a gift from the French Government to the American people.

> "The Gobelins manufactory has belonged to the State for more than three centuries. The establishment is composed of large buildings which have preserved intact their seventeenth century character. The new building that faces the Avenue des Gobelins, built by Formigé, is crowned by a square cupola, with a bas-relief, by Landowski, representing Art crowning the Republic. Four caryatides, by Injalbert, decorate the first floor. Inaugurated in 1914, this building contains the museum.
>
> "The royal manufacture of tapestry, first set up at Fontainebleau, was transferred by Henry II to Paris. Discontinued during the religious wars of the sixteenth century, work was resumed under Henry IV in 1601, by Marc de Comans and François de la Planche, Flemish tapestry-workers, in the Gobelins building. The first Gobelins were two brothers, Jean and Philibert, dyers, who had their workshop on the banks of the River Bièvre at the end of the fifteenth century, and whose scarlet dyes had a wide-spread reputation."

A NEW BOOK BY CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS

"A FAKE, OF COURSE," is the natural comment when, at this late day, Christopher Columbus brings out a book called "Journal of First Voyage to America" (Albert and Charles Boni). But Mr. Albert Boni writes us, "The manuscript of Columbus's Journal (or more accurately, the transcript of Columbus's Journal made by Bartoleme Las Casas) was discovered in Spain more than one hundred years ago. I do not recall at this moment the exact spot, but my impression is that it was a monastery in the neighborhood of Seville." As Mr. Boni goes on to say, "The existence of this manuscript has been known to historians, and it has been accepted as authentic without a question. Washington Irving's 'Life of Columbus,' written while Irving was an Ambassador at the court of Spain, makes much use of the Columbus Journal All the details and descriptions of Columbus's first voyage are based on material obtained from this journal, supplemented by a letter by Columbus describing the voyage." We are further told that the only English version hitherto made "is that contained in the publications of the Hakluyt Society of London" and that "through some publishing freak it has never been made available for general reading." Of the many reviewers who have examined the Journal, not one contests its genuineness. Writing in the New York *Times*, Mr. Louis Kantor remarks:

> "It is not generally known that Christopher Columbus kept a day-by-day journal of his first voyage to America, and that an abstract of it is in existence. Why this should be true is not comprehensible, inasmuch as at least two excellent translations have been made since this abstract of the original document was found in 1790 by one Don Martin Fernandez del Navarrete in the archives of the Duke del Infantado.
>
> "The abstract was by Bartoleme de Las Casas—'The Apostle of the Indies'—and not by Antonio de Las Casas, his uncle, who accompanied Columbus on the first journey to the New World, as the present volume intimates. This Bartoleme Las Casas, who was an interesting character himself, being one of the very first to protest against the criminal and barbaric treatment of the Indians by the Spaniards, had access to the original journal, which was lost, just how and when is not known. But his abstract is very illuminating and apparently quite complete, containing constant allusion to what 'the Admiral says,' and frequently quotes the exact words used by Columbus. Navarrete printed this abstract in 1825, and a translation by Samuel Kettell was published in Boston in 1827; and another translation by Clements R. Markham was published by The Hakluyt Society in London in 1892. The publishers of the present volume have chosen the Kettell version."

Las Casas writes mainly in the third person, and here we have his account of "the Admiral's" discovery of America:

"After sunset steered their original course W. and sailed twelve miles an hour till two hours after midnight, going ninety miles, which are twenty-two leagues and a half; and as the *Pinta* was the swiftest sailer, and kept ahead of the Admiral, she discovered land and made the signals which had been ordered. The land was first seen by a sailor called Rodrigo de Triana, altho the Admiral at ten o'clock that evening standing on the quarter-deck saw a light, but so small a body that he could not affirm it to be land; calling to Pero Gutierrez, groom of the King's wardrobe, he told him he saw a light, and bid him look that way, which he did and saw it; he did the same to Rodrigo Sanchez of Segovia, whom the King and Queen had sent with the squadron as controller, but he was unable to see it from his situation. The Admiral again perceived it once or twice, appearing like the light of a wax candle moving up and down, which some thought an indication of land. But the Admiral held it for certain that land was near; for which reason, after they had said the *Salve*, which the seamen are accustomed to repeat and chant after their fashion, the Admiral directed them to keep a strict watch upon the forecastle and look out diligently for land, and to him who should first discover it he promised a silken jacket, besides the reward which the King and Queen had offered, which was an annuity of ten thousand maravedis. At two o'clock in the morning the land was discovered, at two leagues' distance; they took in sail and remained under the square-sail lying to till day, which was Friday, when they found themselves near a small island, one of the Lucayos, called in the Indian language Guanahani."

Whereupon, we are told, supervened the most momentous event in the history of the Western continent:

"The Admiral landed in the boat, along with Martin Alonzo Pinzon, and Vincent Yanez, his brother, captain of the *Nina*. The Admiral bore the royal standard, and the two captains each a banner of the Green Cross, which all the ships had carried; this contained the initials of the King and Queen each side of the cross, and a crown over each letter. Arrived on shore, they saw trees very green, many streams of water, and diverse sorts of fruits. The Admiral called upon the two Captains, and the rest of the crew who landed, as also to Rodrigo de Escavedo, notary of the fleet, and Rodrigo Sanchez, of Segovia, to bear witness that he before all others took possession (as in fact he did) of that island for the King and Queen, his sovereigns."

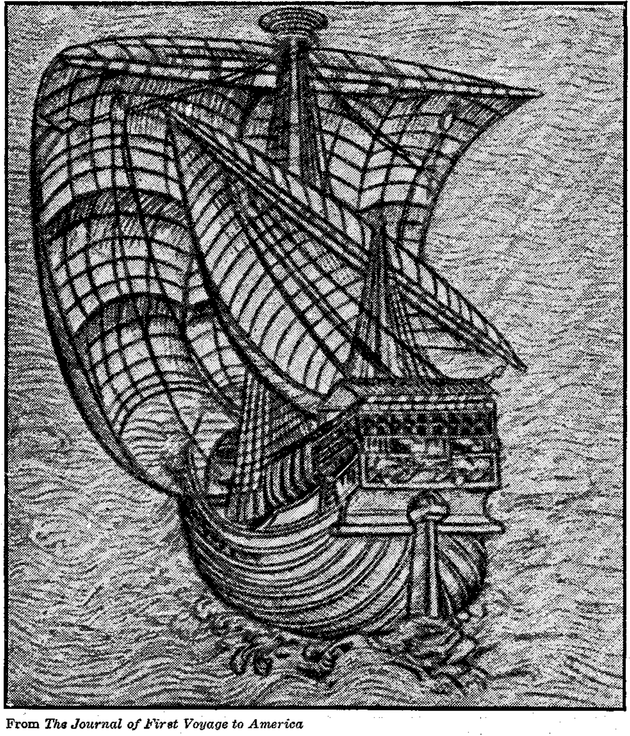
Occasionally, Las Casas copies word for word from the Journal, and here Columbus gives us in the first person his impressions of the Indians:

"As I saw that they were very friendly to us, and perceived that they could be much more easily converted to our holy faith by gentle means than by force, I presented them with some red caps, and strings of beads to wear upon the neck, and many other trifles of small value, wherewith they were much delighted, and became wonderfully attached to us. Afterward they came swimming to the boats, bringing parrots, balls of cotton thread, javelins and many other things which they exchanged for articles we gave them, such as glass beads, and hawk's bells; which trade was carried on with the utmost good-will. But they seemed on the whole to me to be a very poor people. All whom I saw were young, not above thirty years of age, well made, with fine shapes and faces; their hair short, and coarse like that of a horse's tail, combed toward the forehead, except a small portion which they suffer to hang down behind, and never cut. Some paint themselves with black, which makes them appear like those of the Canaries, neither black nor white; others with white, others with red, and others with such colors as they can find. Some paint the face, and some the whole body; others only the eyes, and others the nose. Weapons they have none, nor are acquainted with them, for I showed them swords which they grasped by the blades, and cut themselves through ignorance. They have no iron, their javelins being without it, and nothing more than sticks, tho some have fish-bones or other things at the ends. They are all of a good size and stature, and handsomely formed. I saw some with scars of wounds upon their bodies, and demanded by signs the cause of them; they answered me in the same way, that there came people from the other islands in the neighborhood who endeavored to make prisoners of them, and they defended themselves. I thought then, and still believe, that these were from the continent. It appears to me that the people are ingenious, and would be good servants; and I am of opinion that they would very readily become Christians."

ARCHITECTS TO SAVE BEAUTY IN CITIES

UGLINESS is becoming the rule in many of the extreme aspects of modern town life. The suave writer calls it "indifference of the greater public" to "the general artistic and natural amenities of towns and rural areas." The beauty of the past is sacrificed to make way for modern improvement, says *The Christian Science Monitor* (Boston), voicing a plea for concerted effort at town-beautifying:

"It is when things get very bad, when they seem at their worst, that endurance reaches its limit. Already in parts of America something has been done toward the suppression of the billboards that bade fair to conceal the country as completely as the smoke screen in a battle at sea shields the fleet, and without the same reason or necessity. The preservation of the American amenities, if too local for the Art Commission in Washington, is left largely to women's clubs. The English would take more thorough measures. Architects, roused to a realization of the sadness of a land from which beauty has flown and eager to stay its flight, suggest the formation of advisory art committees in towns and country both. Their function would be much the same, tho on a more restricted scale, as that of the English Art Commission modeled after the pattern of the American. The committees would advise and interfere in their own districts—interfere when some avoidable piece of vandalism was proposed; advise when new buildings were to be put up, new streets laid, new open spaces planned.



From *The Journal of First Voyage to America*

COLUMBUS COULD DRAW

And this wood-cut representing "an ocean-going ship" is said to be a product of his skill

They would have no power but, the hope is, would exercise an influence gradually growing irresistible as the public consciousness should awaken to a sense of the part beauty plays in life. Such, in a few words, is the scheme suggested by the Royal Institute of British Architects for the guardianship of beauty in England.

"Artistic competence and judgment would be held indispensable for the members of the committees. That is to say, the presence of artists should be insisted upon, but artists are not always found in small towns and villages. Who would decide upon the qualifications of candidates for membership, a difficult question, is not explained. But the best means to cultivate and preserve harmony with the local authority are recommended for careful consideration; a wise recommendation, for local authorities, as a rule, are keen for neither interference nor advice."

RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

THE DEATH PENALTY NO CURE FOR MURDER

THE GALLOWS, ELECTRIC CHAIR, lethal gas, the firing-squad, or whatever be the method of punishment used, does not prevent murder, and the time has arrived when we should discard these archaic methods of punishment, says Lewis E. Lawes, prison administrator for twenty years and warden of Sing Sing Prison, New York, for the past five years. The theory is particularly pertinent just now, when the whole country is shocked and astounded by the atrocious Franks murder in Chicago. Mr. Lawes has made a painstaking study of facts and figures which he has gathered, and in three articles in *The Christian Science Monitor* and in a book, "Man's Judgment of Death" (G. P. Putnam's Sons), he records that it is his considered opinion that the death penalty fails of its chief aim. This opinion is further supported "upon personal experience of twenty years, upon contact with hundreds of murderers whom I have known and with whom I have talked in very solemn moments, upon close observation of what we choose to call 'legal execution.'" It has been his lot to see many men die in the electric chair, and he always wonders afterward "whether the world is any better off; whether what has been done in the name of the law is consistent with the spirit of religion, consistent with the right progress of civilization." The comparatively small number of homicides in Canada and England and in France, he finds is "due to the accuracy, the certainty and the celerity of justice as administered in those countries rather than to the form or severity of the punishment." Indeed, his statistics tend to prove that in this country States with capital punishment have more homicides than States without it.

LEGAL KILLING UNSOUND

Says Warden Lewis E. Lawes, whose long experience convinces him that life imprisonment is a more certain and more scientific punishment.

As a matter of fact, the extreme penalty is being less frequently imposed. Juries which have the choice frequently bring in verdicts for prison rather than for death. Most of us, writes Warden Lawes in his book, do not realize how seldom the extreme penalty is employed. In thirty-two of the forty States which nominally retain capital punishment on the statute books the court or the jury has the right to choose between the death penalty and life imprisonment in all cases of conviction of murder in the first degree. Eight States have been added to this group since 1918, so that we have left to-day only eight States where the imposition of death is made absolute upon conviction of murder in the first degree. Warden Lawes examines some figures to see how this choice actually works out:

"In the fifteen States where the choice is permitted and for which statistics are available, during the eight years from 1912 to 1919 inclusive, there were 1,724 persons sentenced either to death or to life imprisonment. Of these, 272 received the death penalty, while 1,452 were sentenced to life imprisonment. In the five States where the death penalty is absolutely retained, during the same period there were 263 sentenced to death and 454 sentenced to life imprisonment. Of course, not in all of these cases in the first group was there a direct choice; in both groups many of the sentences to life imprisonment represent convictions for murder in the second degree. But the difference in the ratios is sufficiently impressive to indicate how rarely the death penalty is imposed when there is any opportunity for a choice. In New Jersey, during the past three years, out of a total of fifty-four first-degree murder cases, thirty-nine were sentenced to life imprisonment and only fifteen received the death penalty. Throughout the country as a whole the following data for the year 1910 are illuminating. Altho the death penalty was at that time retained in forty-three States, yet of the nine hundred and fifty odd prisoners who in that year were committed for grave homicide throughout the United States, only 12.2 per cent. received the death penalty.

"We also find from an examination of the statistics that there is a slightly higher proportion of sentences, both death and life, to the total number of homicides in States where the choice is given than in the States where the absolute penalty prevails. In the seven States having the choice, where the figures of homicides are available, and in the five States with the arbitrary death penalty, there were in each group approximately 8,700 homicides during the eight years. The seven States were New Hampshire, Virginia, Kentucky, Indiana, Washington, Utah and California. In these seven States there were 930 sentences of death and life imprisonment combined, a ratio of one sentence to every 9.3 homicides In the other group there were 717 sentences, a ratio of one sentence to every twelve homicides. If we include with the seven States six abolition States (Maine, Rhode Island, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Kansas), we find for the period a total of 11,700 homicides, with a total of 1,256 sentences, producing again a ratio of one sentence for every 9.3 homicides. These figures in my opinion are reliably indicative of a somewhat greater facility in obtaining convictions in homicide cases in those States which have abolished the death penalty and in those which permit a choice between the death penalty and life imprisonment than in the ones which cling to the absolute imposition of death."

But not all who are sentenced to die are executed—210 out of 722 sentenced to death in twenty-three States, during the eight years from 1912 to 1919, avoided paying the penalty, or 29.08 per cent. leaving 70.92 per cent. who were executed. The Warden goes on:

"In the various States the percentage of those sentenced who were subsequently executed ranges from as low as 35 per cent. and 37 per cent. in Arizona and Utah to as high as 100 per cent. in Delaware and New Hampshire. New York, with the largest number sentenced, 145, executed only 61 per cent. Having regard to the number of sentences and the percentage of executions, the record of Pennsylvania was the highest, 77 sentenced, and of these, 75, or 97 per cent., executed. Yet it is surprizing to learn that the homicide rate of Pennsylvania over the period of eight years was the highest in the North Atlantic group of States. Even more striking is the fact that Pennsylvania and Connecticut combined executed 98 out of 103 who were sentenced (95 per cent.), and during this period had a combined homicide rate of 4.7. Massachusetts and New Jersey combined executed 42 out of 57 (70 per cent.) with a combined homicide rate of 3.75. Compare also New York, where 61 percent. of the 145 who were sentenced were executed, with Pennsylvania, where 97 per cent. of those sentenced were executed. The New York homicide rate for the period was 4.6, the Pennsylvania rate, 5.7.

"In New York, from 1912 to 1921, inclusive, 193 persons were sentenced to death, of whom 117 were subsequently executed.

Springfield, Missouri

In Massachusetts during the same period 13 were sentenced to death of whom 10 were executed, yet Massachusetts had a far lower homicide rate, 2.8, as compared with 4.6 for New York. This in spite of the fact that New York, approximately two and two-thirds times the size of Massachusetts in population, sentenced to death fifteen times as many murderers and executed eleven times as many. In these instances we have not only a greater number of convictions and a greater number of sentences in the States with the higher rates, but also greater certainty of execution. It can not be said that failure to carry out the death sentence had any appreciable influence upon the higher rates."

The death penalty, concludes Warden Lawes, rests upon wrong basic principles, conforming to none of our ideas of modern criminology. Not only is it impossible of scientific application, but, as a punishment, it lacks celerity and certainty of execution. "It fails as a deterrent measure." He goes on:

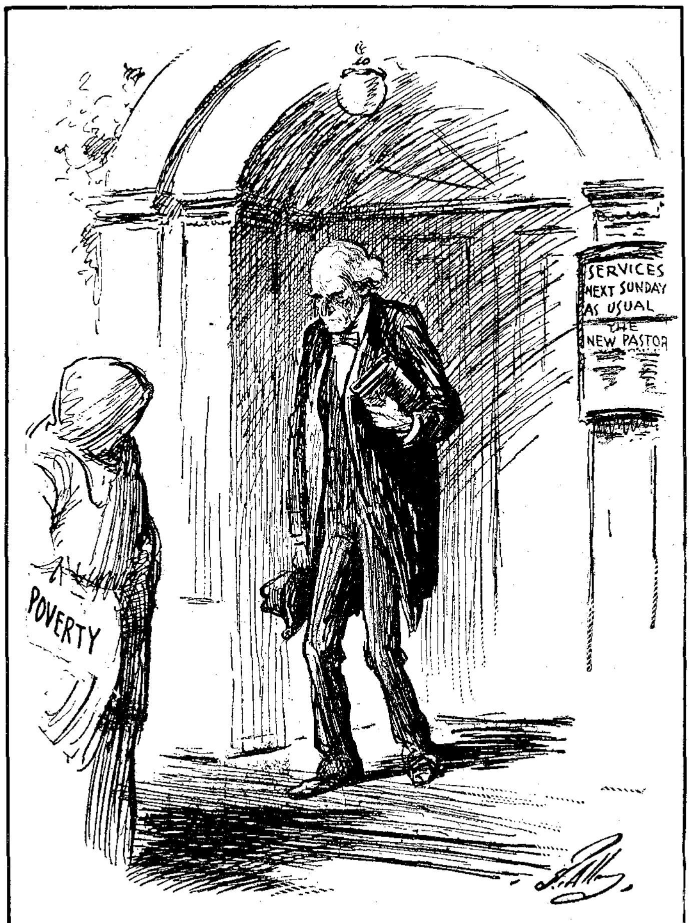
> "We have tried capital punishment for many generations in a great majority of our States. Yet we have a homicide rate to-day—and always have had—to which in comparison with other nations we can not point with pride. In those States where capital punishment has been abolished the record is better than where it exists. There have been greater increases in homicidal crimes occurring in States which have always retained the death penalty than have ever occurred in States where it has been abolished. Life imprisonment is no new experiment; it has stood the test of years. No claim is made that it will prove a panacea that will effect the cure of homicidal crime, but I do believe that life imprisonment with a long unavoidable minimum provides a form of punishment that is more certain of application than the death penalty can ever be made, that it is more scientific in application because with its long but variable minimum it presents a possibility for individualization and differentiation of treatment; that by reason of these qualities its universal adoption will provide a more effective deterrent."

The capital punishment theory has been proved to be unsound, agrees *The Christian Science Monitor*, for if it had been proved to be a deterrent it would be unnecessary to discuss it now. "The crime which it seeks to punish would be unknown, for men since the dawn of history have been sacrificed upon this heathen altar." But there are cogent arguments on the other side, says Allan Nevins in a review of Warden Lawes's book in the New York *Sun*. The weakness of a book which relies so heavily upon statistics as Warden Lawes's, he says, is that figures lead to no really convincing conclusion. Mr. Nevins argues that—

> "Such statistics blur the fact that the causes of crime are numerous and complicated. The use or disuse of the death penalty is but one of many factors affecting murder, such as homogeneity of population, educational level, police efficiency, urban lighting, industrial prosperity, and so on. To appraise these factors accurately is impossible. For this reason no believer in capital punishment can be converted by statistics; and it is to be regretted that Mr. Lawes has not buttressed his general arguments with more concrete material gained from his contact with murderers."

THE NEW PRESBYTERIAN PENSION PLAN

ALMSHOUSES WILL NO LONGER BECKON to Presbyterian ministers, for Will H. Hays, "Hollywood harmonizer" and Presbyterian elder, presented a successful appeal to the recent Presbyterian General Assembly that $15,000,000 be raised as the foundation for a clergy pension fund. The plan, prepared by a committee assisted by insurance company actuaries, and described by Mr. Hays as "modern and fundamentally sound," is to supplement the present $10,000,000 fund so that all clergymen and missionaries, as well as their widows and minor orphans, may be pensioned without regard to their need. It is provided that annuitants at the age of sixty-five, whether retired or not, shall receive a sum equal to one-half their average salary over thirty-five years' service. Upon total disability a clergyman shall receive a pension equal to forty per cent. of his average salary for the five preceding years. For elderly clergymen who will be unable to meet the full terms of the plan a minimum of $600 yearly will be provided. Widows' pensions, equaling fifty per cent. of the amount received by husbands, pensions of $100 for their minor children, and proportionate pensions for those disabled before the age of sixty-five are also provided for. The fund will be maintained by contributions of 2½ per cent. of their salaries from ministers, and 7½ per cent. from the church or other employing agency. The plan will start April 1, 1926.


SERVICES NEXT SUNDAY AS USUAL
THE NEW PASTOR
POVERTY

THE SUPERANNUATED PREACHER

—Alley in the Memphis *Commercial Appeal*.

The meagerness of ministerial salaries is a reproach of long standing. In recent years, however, effort has been made to put the pulpit on a better financial basis and to relieve the self-sacrifice demanded of every man who dons clerical garb. The forward step of the Presbyterians is in line with steps taken by the Protestant Episcopal and Methodist Episcopal churches, tho the Presbyterian Church claims priority in the establishment of a pension system by pointing to one that has been in continuous operation since 1717. But this, of course, was inadequate to meet present needs and conditions, and the great majority of ministers find it impossible to save anything from their salaries against the day when they must leave the pulpit for the pew. "These administrators of our one essential industry—religion—are shamefully underpaid," says Mr. Hays, as he is quoted in press reports.

One criticism of the Presbyterian plan is voiced by the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, and this is on the proposed levy the ministers are to pay out of salaries already inadequate. Nevertheless, concludes *The Enquirer*, the plan is "commendable as a whole and deserves to be approved by the synods and presbyteries. It is a merited recognition of an obligation owing to humble, faithful servants." Approval is general. While many denominations have long had some form of pension for aged and infirm ministers, yet in most instances, says the Washington *Post*, such provision has been grossly inadequate. Proper provision for them is comparatively recent, "and it is to be noted with applause that the movement in this direction is spreading and gathering force. For generations the unhappy plight in which the aged and disabled clergy have found themselves has been a shame to their respective denominations. The present movement for pensions is in recognition of claims that run in the name of simple justice." Average pulpit compensation is, on the one hand, the supreme proof of the ministry's self-sacrificing devotion to its task, and, on the other hand, the supreme example of organized society's failure to acknowledge and reward essential loyalties, declares the Grand Rapids *Herald.* It is as impossible to apply a fiscal yardstick to the services rendered by the man in the pulpit, we are told, as it is to place a money valuation on the legionnaire who lays down his life for his country:

> "But it is not impossible to survey minimums and to consent, unescapably, that the ministry is the most grossly underpaid profession in all this land. Indeed, this contemplation frequently amounts to a scandal. We demand inspiration and intellectuality and unremitting zeal in the pulpit; but too frequently we neglect to realize that the laborer is worthy of his hire. We bemoan the fact that it is becoming increasingly difficult to attract our brilliant young men to the tasks of religion; but too frequently we neglect to ask ourselves whether we have done our part in making the prospects not impossibly uninviting. There is no such thing as a pulpit profiteer. We doubt whether there is an overpaid minister anywhere in existence. The very nature of these spiritual works makes their compensation—on the basis of any ordinary commercial standards—all but impossible. It is not a commercial aspiration which leads men and women to dedicate their lives to religious service. The least, then, that the Church can do—after failing to provide a competence in the period of ministerial activity—is to guarantee its servants against tragedy in their sunset years. The Presbyterian pension program reflects the very minimum of social and economic justice. And are not Justice and Christianity synonyms?"

ROCKEFELLER SAVING REIMS

FROM AN ELOQUENT WITNESS OF WAR, Reims Cathedral, "crowning glory of Christianity," is to be changed into an eloquent witness of peace through the generosity of John D. Rockefeller, Jr. Mr. Rockefeller has given a total of $1,000,000, which is to be spent for the reconstruction of the roof of the Cathedral, repairs to the fountains in the park of Versailles, and the general reconditioning of Fontainebleau Palace and grounds. The gift has touched the French heart, and Mr. Rockefeller has received official and unofficial expressions of gratitude. "A sublime move," exclaims *Le Figaro,* and *Le Temps* joins in the chorus of appreciation by declaring: "It is the heart of America that has always beat in unison with the heart of France."

Revisiting France after an absence of seventeen years, Mr. Rockefeller, we are told, was shocked at the sad state of some of the country's architectural glories, notably of the famous Cathedral, so terribly damaged in the war. French funds available, even with the proceeds from various appeals to the public, were quite inadequate for replacing the roof, which had been completely destroyed, and the architects had to do the best they could with makeshifts, which, however, were insufficient to preserve the Cathedral against the inroads of the weather. There was danger that time would finish what the Germans began on September 14, 1914, when the artillery supporting the Prussian Guard under General von Bülow shelled the town and Cathedral for two hours. From that time on till the close of the war the famous edifice was under constant fire. The German High Command defended the action by saying that the Cathedral had been fortified and was being used as an observation post, which the French always emphatically denied; and from Major-General von Disfurth came this mocking statement:

> "If all the glorious monuments ever created be destroyed, it is of no consequence, so that by their destruction we promote German victory. The humblest gravestone of a German grenadier is more beautiful than all the cathedrals of Europe. Let neutrals and enemies cease their empty twitter. Let them cease to talk of Reims Cathedral. Our troops must achieve victory."

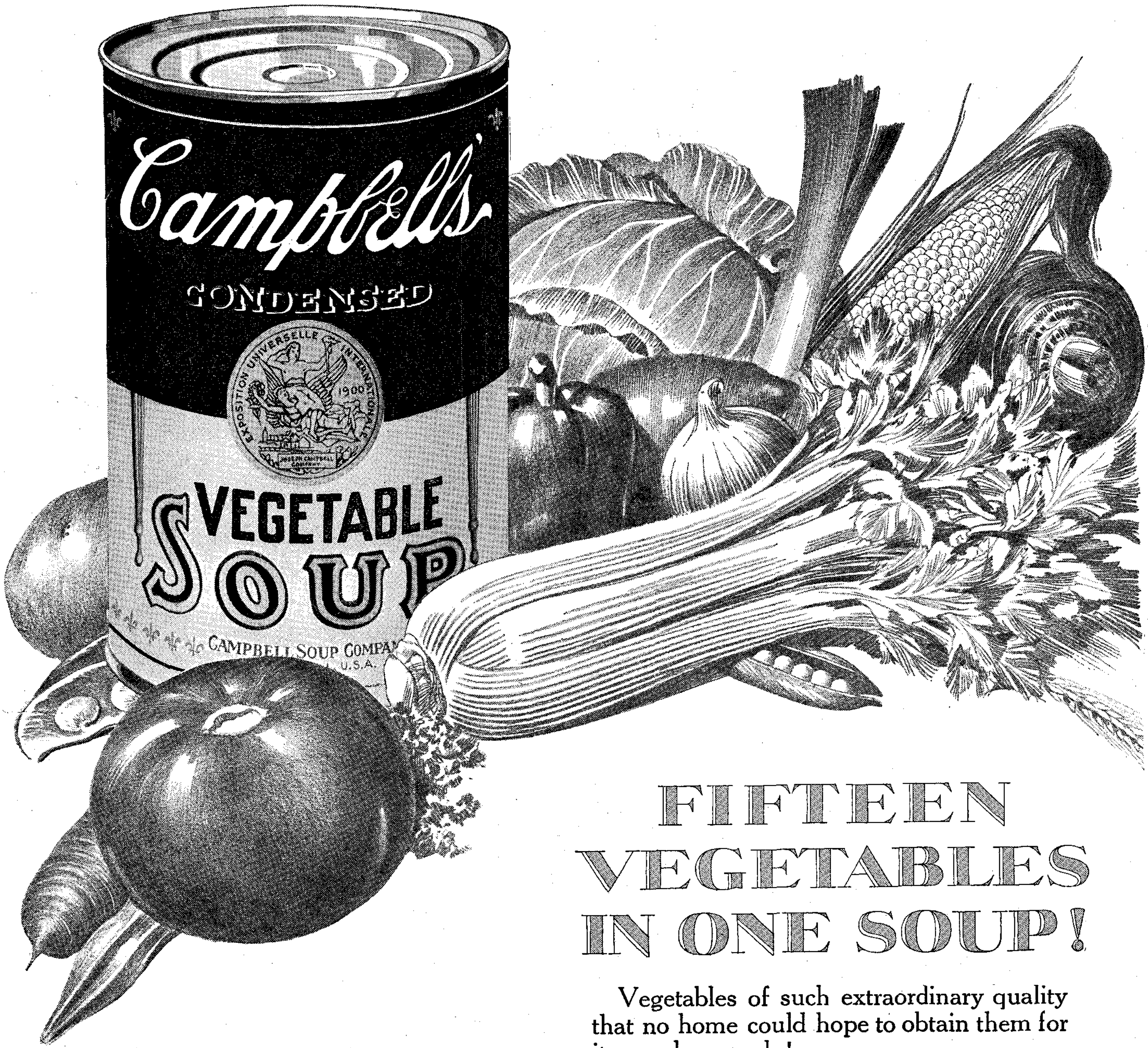
After the first preliminary survey following the cessation of hostilities it was estimated, we are told in a copyrighted dispatch to the New York *Times,* that it would cost 125,000,000 francs to repair the Cathedral. The French Government contributed 1,000,000 francs for temporary repairs so that religious services could be held, and another 1,000,000 francs was raised by public subscription in Denmark and England. In 1922 the Knights of Columbus in this country raised $10,000,000 toward the general restoration work. Up till the end of 1923, says a statement issued by the Reims Cooperative Society for the Reconstruction of Reims, 180,000,000 francs had been spent in reconstruction work, but the greater part of the sum had been used for work in the city. Translated into francs, Mr. Rockefeller's donation amounts to 18,500,000.

It matters little to Mr. Rockefeller, a Baptist, that Reims Cathedral was reared by members of a communion different from the one of which he is an active and devoted member, says the Louisville *Courier-Journal.* "Narrow sectarianism is not permitted to exclude his sympathy for war-sufferers, whether the victims be places or persons, buildings or men. . . . The association of the Rockefeller name, prominent as that name is in a powerful Protestant denomination, with the Cathedral of Reims is creditable not only to the generous temper of the oil magnate but to the tolerant spirit of America as well." And more than France is interested in the restoration, notes the El Paso *Times,* "as more than France bowed down to worship in spirit the magnificent creation done to the glory of God at a period when architecture and the other arts were placed freely and without thought of price to the worship of Divinity." It will be recalled that while the scars on the Cathedral were still fresh and while the war was still on, it was suggested that restoration should never be attempted, that the ruin of Reims should stand as a "record of an indelible crime." But time has in part assuaged the bitter anger aroused throughout the world at the wanton destruction, and, says the New York *Times,* a church "should be the last of all buildings of Christian rearing in which to cherish and communicate such a memory."

> "What Mr. Rockefeller has done is to help extend its life as a great cathedral and preserve all the beauty that is left to it of the work of its famed architect who wrought in godly fear and so built the 'noblest church in Christendom.'
>
> "This nobly conceived and practically planned gift, which has extended itself to include the repairing and reconditioning of certain other monuments of France, is not the gift of Mr. Rockefeller alone. It is the gift of all Americans who join him in the lofty sentiment which it expresses. Announced as it was on our Memorial Day, it becomes the 'crowning manifestation' of our memory of those who fought in France, and especially of those whose bodies lie in France, none far from this enduring shrine."

Badly damaged tho it is, the Cathedral, says the Kansas City *Star,* is far from ruined, and we are told:

> "Its wonderful west front still towers at the head of the street. The north transept, enclosed from the rest of the structure, is now in condition to be used for worship. Much of the delicate tracery of the Gothic arches still remains. But shells and fire combined to destroy many of the medieval carvings. It will be difficult to find modern workmen capable of reproducing these, or of capturing again the glory of the ancient stained glass. Difficult, but perhaps not hopeless, French architects are constantly busy with restoration work on seven-hundred-year-old structures. Scaffolding for repairs is to be found in every cathedral. The Rockefeller gift will simply make possible an earlier completion of the work that the French people themselves in time would have carried through. But it is a gracious testimonial to American friendship and to the appreciation felt in the New World for the artistic monuments of the Old."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It takes a large number of ingredients and just the right kind of ingredients to make such exceptionally good vegetable soup.

Campbell's Vegetable Soup has thirty-two different ingredients. And they are the best that money can buy.

So hearty that it is eaten frequently as a meal.

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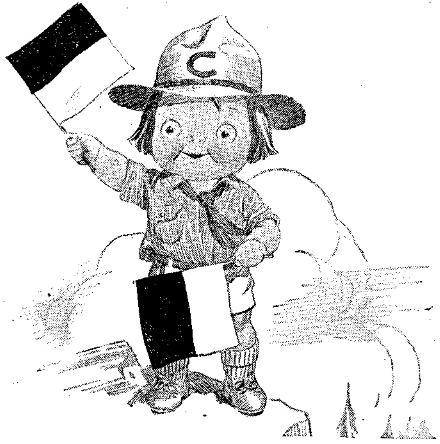

Our colors are Red-and-White,
Let's cheer them each noon and night,
For they're on the Label
That brings to our table
The Campbell's we eat with delight!

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LUNCHEON **DINNER** **SUPPER**

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CURRENT POETRY

Unsolicited contributions to this department can not be returned.

FASCINATION, as lasting as it is keen, casts its spell upon all who enter a gipsy camp. George Borrow felt it. So did George Eliot and Charles Godfrey Leland, and, more recently, Prof. Irving Brown. Indeed, Romany lore enjoys what seems a fairly irrepressible growth, and in *Contemporary Verse* (Philadelphia) we find:

THE GYPSY DREAMS

By Granville Toogood

The campfire is a-light, the wagons in.
The empty heath is quitted by the sun;
The little noises of the night begin,
Now that the march is done.

A hungry baby's cry, a fox's bark,
The streamlet's murmur, hidden in the gorse,
A distant owl, impatient for the dark,
Sigh of a weary horse.

This is my life, this hushed and scented place,
Sacred to me and all the Roman folk.
Here every year I stay a little space
Breathing the heather smoke. . . .

I saw her first before her father's tent,
A slender, red-lipped child, and woman too.
With eyes like deep black pools, in wonderment
Looking me through and through.

And I, who came to bargain for a mare,
Gazed like a man bewitched; forgetting all;
Breathless to find so much of beauty there—
Instantly in her thrall.

There was no moment's doubt in either heart—
No questioning. Some inner thing unvoiced
Drew her soft lips to mine, a breath apart,
Quivering, warm and moist.

Such was our love. Ah, I can see her there,
Poising on tip-toe in my close embrace;
Still feel the softness of her sooty hair
Brushing against my face.

So light, so free, so easy to endure,
So gently levied was that sweet duress;
So fair was she, so tender and so pure—
Instinct with loveliness!

The summer days fled past. On every hill
The lacy frosts of autumn glimmered white,
Touching the moor to scarlet with their chill,
Bringing our wedding night.

Here in the glen a mighty heather fire
Filled all the air with perfume, and its glow
Shone on bright eyes and parti-hued attire
Circling row on row.

Here sat we two, while all her father's men
Chanted the ancient song of marriage-ties.
And Murgho—Saints! Had I but killed him then!—
Hiding his serpent's eyes.

The wedding-song was stilled. My love and I
Rose to receive the holy golden band
And turned, both startled by a savage cry,
Fearful and close at hand.

Murgho, half-crouched, with naked knife at side,
Sprang as I sprang, and shouting, "This is best—
Better a corpse than as another's bride,"
Buried it in her breast.

She died within my arms. Ah, thus to part
With all our golden promise unfulfilled!
Something within me perished when her heart
Leaped and forever stilled.

Lightly I gained my feet in ghastly glee,
Reached in one bound the altar where he knelt
Babbling forgotten prayers and hungrily
Seized him by the throat and belt.

Saints! How he writhed! But I was strong as ten.
I raised him like a sacrificial sheep
High as my arms could reach, and flung him then
Into the blazing heap. . . .

Yonder she lies, beneath that grassy fold,
Where blue-bells bloom in spring, and every dawn
Quickens the dew to jewels set in gold,
Level and finely drawn.

This is my life, this hushed and scented place,
Sacred to me and all the Roman folk,
Here every year I stay a little space
Breathing the heather smoke. . . .

With charming sentiment a contributor to the New York *Times* writes of home, and we read:

MY LITTLE TOWN

By Hilda Morris

"She's not been back for many a year,"
They say; they never know I'm near.
For where my wistful dreaming goes
No shadow ever shows.

I walk the quiet streets and see
No change with all the years. For me,
The elms branch still above our lawn
And not a friend is gone.

"She's not been back," they say, nor look
Where sunlight dances on the brook.
In peaceful rooms they never see
The child I used to be.

Perhaps at dusk the still streets know;
They, too, remember long ago.
Perhaps they guess, since I am there,
How yearningly I care.

But I shall never speed across
The long, long miles, to learn of loss,
To find the old town new and strange—
For me it does not change.

The rimed ghost-story in last week's issue was perhaps more dramatic than the one we now borrow from *The North American Review*, but certainly it was not more expressive of breathless fright, which shivers in the poem:

SHADOW TO SHADOW

By Hervey Allen

If it would walk at all,
This was the very night.
I leaned out the window while the moon
Threw down the tunneled walk a shadow-pall
Of black magnolia shade; I heard the tune
A wind sang by the ivy-mantled wall.
The West was dark but for a wisp of light,
And yet no night-birds had begun to call—
If it would walk at all, this was the night.

The quiet street lay dim beyond the gate,
And quietly its bars
Slid past each other like a gliding grate
Of ribs across the stars.

Yet, not a sound, no reassuring click
Of metal latch, and not a bird would scold,
Only the swirling darkness growing thick,
And I—more cold.

The whirling darkness folded in to drape
And shroud the shape of nothing, till it stood
With bone-white moonbeams glimmering in its cape
And shadows for a hood.

Right well I knew that if it spoke my name
How they would find me by the window there;
I guessed the grisly angle of the jaw,
The teeth below no nostrils, and the stare.

But not a whisper froze the waiting shadows;
No voice was added to the choir of care,
Until I croaked into a world of silence,
"How are they over there?"

Then like the last priest of a vanished nation,
The shadow drew the cowl about its head,
And with a web-like hand made salutation,
And went back to the dead.

From London comes this, in *The Saturday Review:*

WEALDEN SHEPHERD

By C. Henry Warren

He never owns he is old: but these late Springs
Do tease the bones. Whoever else may fail,
When February pits his cheeks with hail,
Or in his head March like an iron bell dings,
Shepherd must never fail. . . .
But O, the grace
Of the May cherry-boughs that bend and brush
His hairy arm with petals; of the blush
The sunset throws over his wrinkled face;
Of the green grass, so tender on the lips
Of his young lambs; and of the chiding call
Of ewes when they are anxious—such things fall
Like balsams on the wounds of Winter's whips.

He'll never own he is old: but fragrant now
His dreams are, as the cherry's burdened bough;
And kinder than his own kind hands are they
That lean out of the night, to beckon him away.

When poets go a-walking it is not so much what they see as what they imagine that interests us—for example, in these lines from *The Measure* (Cornwall, N. Y.):

AMBUSH

By Mark Van Doren

At evening in the strange unlighted town
I sought the streets for comfort, turning down
Each covered dusky walk. . . . There was a tree
Whereunder children swung and stared at me.
Some houses slept, with doors and windows locked.
I passed a shallow porch where people rocked;

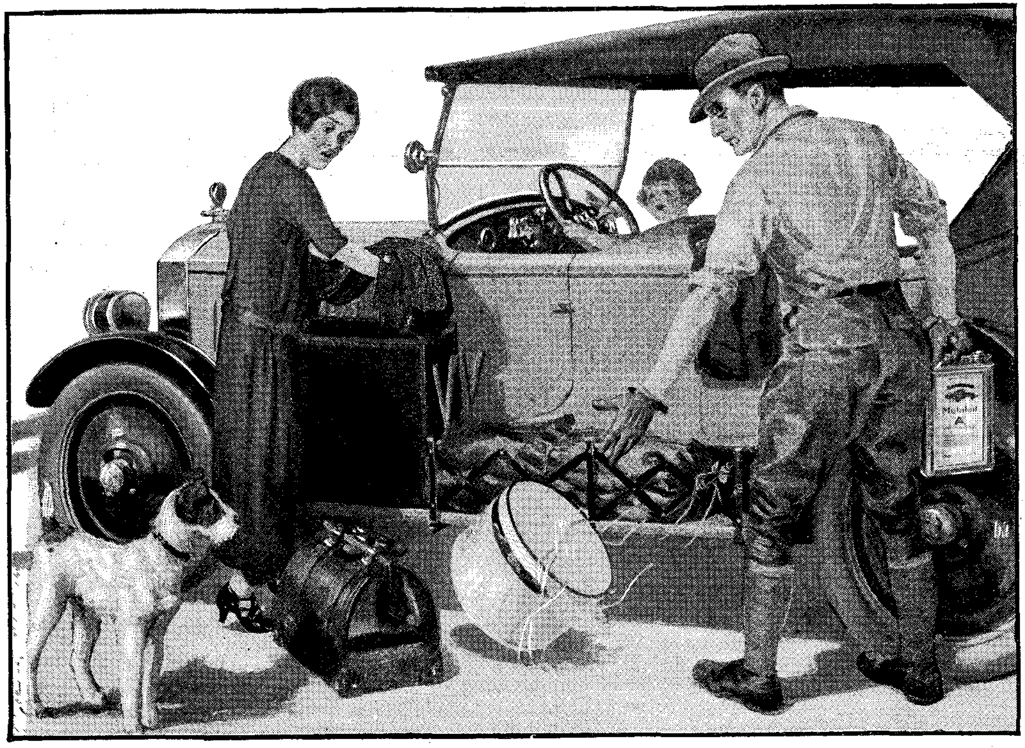
They whispered. I went on, and met a man
Who trimmed the border where his grass began.
Across a garden, fragrant now and cool,
Three happy puppies played about a pool
Until a boy behind them pushed them in.
The night was sweet as none had ever been. . . .
I turned another way, to go and sleep,
When suddenly a cottage seemed to creep
Close to the walk and wait for me. I looked;
The porch was empty and the screen was hooked;
But, dim within, two ancient women sat,
Motionless, their feet upon a mat.
I could not see an eye; but there were four
That fixed me as I hastened by the door.
Soon I was out of hearing; and I knew
There went no word between them as they grew
Expectant of the next foot that would fall. . . .
I tried forgetting, but my thoughts were all
Of darkness, and a path before a den,
And silent, silent spiders watching men.

Poetry (Chicago) brings us the following:

A POET TO A LOVER

By Mary Carolyn Davies

The joy of making wonder out of words
Is what I give up love to know.
You are to me what cages are to birds
Who want the sky. A cage is safe, but though
As you have told me, skies are lonely things,
Still—I have wings!
And so . . .



to Motoring Campers

Important: If you want a care-free gypsy vacation

ROUTES laid out, camping sites selected, tents and duffle stored away—everything ready. Only two unpleasant possibilities on the horizon:

A week of rain!
Serious engine trouble!

Whether you plan to be in the open for three days or three months, here are a few important hints, which old hands at motor camping recommend for your car.

[1]

Before leaving home, drain off all old oil from the crank-case and pour in a fresh supply of Gargoyle Mobiloil.

[2]

If you plan to drive far in sparsely settled country, you should carry a one-gallon can of Gargoyle Mobiloil with you.

[3]

For the convenient addition of a single quart of oil, you will appreciate the new sealed quart cans of Mobiloil. These are at present on sale in the New England States, New York, Pennsylvania, and the Middle Western States. This quart can is being extended to other territories as rapidly as possible. You will find it easy to carry two or three under the seat. The price is 35c or three for $1.00.

More important still

The best engine results—whether you drive on smooth home roads or over grass and bumps—can be had only when your lubrication is the best obtainable.

Gargoyle Mobiloil is produced by the world's acknowledged leaders in scientific lubrication. Gargoyle Mobiloil is produced from crude oil selected solely for its lubrication value—not gasoline yield. The recommendations on the Vacuum Oil Company Chart are endorsed by practically every manufacturer of automobiles, motor trucks, automotive stock engines, or farm tractors.

In short, there is no other oil so qualified to put peace-of-mind into your motor camping as the grade of Gargoyle Mobiloil which is recommended for *your* car in the Chart.

GARGOYLE

Mobiloil

Make the chart your guide

Domestic Branches:

New York (*Main Office*)
Chicago
Kansas City, Mo.
Boston
St. Louis
Oklahoma City
Philadelphia
Detroit
Peoria
Pittsburgh
Indianapolis
Springfield, Mass.
Buffalo
Milwaukee
Albany
Rochester
Minneapolis
Portland, Me.
Dallas
Des Moines
New Haven

VACUUM OIL COMPANY

Chart of Recommendations

(Abbreviated Edition)

THE correct grades of Gargoyle Mobiloil for engine lubrication of both passenger cars and motor trucks are specified in the Chart below.

How to Read the Chart:
A means Gargoyle Mobiloil "A"
B means Gargoyle Mobiloil "B"
BB means Gargoyle Mobiloil "BB"
E means Gargoyle Mobiloil "E"
Arc. means Gargoyle Mobiloil Arctic

Where different grades are recommended for summer and winter use, the winter recommendation should be followed during the entire period when freezing temperatures are experienced.

The Chart of Recommendations is compiled by the Vacuum Oil Company's Board of Automotive Engineers, and represents our professional advice on correct automobile lubrication.

NAMES OF AUTOMOBILES AND MOTOR TRUCKS	1924		1923		1922		1921		1920	
	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter
Anderson	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Apperson (6 cyl.)	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	....	....	....	....	....	....
“ (8 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Auburn (Model 6-63)	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	....	....	....	....	....	....
“ All Other Models	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Autocar	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Buick	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Cadillac	A	Arc.	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Case	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Chalmers	A	Arc.	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Chandler	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Checker Cab	A	A	A	A	....	....	....	....	....	....
Chevrolet (Models FB & T)	....	....	....	....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
“ All Other Models	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Chrysler	A	A	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Cleveland	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Cole	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Col'bia (Det.) (Con't Eng.)	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
“ All Other Models	....	....	....	....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	....	....
Cunningham	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	A	A
Davis	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Dodge Bros.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Dorris (6 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
“ All Other Models	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Dort	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Duesenberg	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	....	....
Durant Four	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	....	....	....	....
Elcar (4 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
“ (6 cyl.)	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Flint	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	....	....	....	....	....	....
Ford	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E
Franklin	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	A	A	A	A
Gardner	A	A	A	A	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Garford (1¼, 1½ ton)	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
“ All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
G. M. C. (Con't Eng.)	....	....	....	....	....	....	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
“ All Other Models	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	....	....
Graham Bros	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Gray	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	....	....	....	....
Gray Dort (Canada)	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Haynes (6 cyl.)	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
“ (12 cyl.)	....	....	....	....	....	....	A	A	A	A
H. C. S.	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Hudson Super Six	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Hupmobile	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Jewett	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	....	....	....	....
Jordan	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Kissel	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Lexington (Con't Eng.)	....	....	....	....	....	....	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
“ All Other Models	Arc.	Arc.	A	A	A	A	A	A	....	....
Lincoln	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	....	....
Locomobile	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Mack (Com'l)	A	*Arc.*	A	*Arc.*	A	*Arc.*	A	*Arc.*	A	*Arc.*
McLaughlin-Buick (Can.)	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Marmon	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Maxwell	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
“ (Com'l)	....	....	....	....	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Moon	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Nash Four & Six	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	A	Arc.
“ (Com'l) (Quad.)	....	....	....	....	A	A	A	A	A	A
“ All Other Models	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
National (Ind.) (Mod. 6-31)	....	....	A	Arc.	....	....	....	....	....	....
“ “ (Mod. 6-51)	....	....	Arc.	Arc.	....	....	....	....	....	....
“ All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Oakland	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Oldsmobile (4 cyl.)	....	....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
“ (Model 30)	A	Arc.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
“ All Other Models	....	....	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Overland	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Packard (Eight)	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	....	....	....	....	....	....
“ All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Paige (Con't Eng.)	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
“ *(Com'l)*	....	....	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
“ All Other Models	....	....	....	....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Paterson	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Peerless (8 cyl.)	A	Arc.	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Pierce Arrow (2 ton)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	Arc.	Arc.
“ “ All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
R. & V. Knight	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	B	A	B	A
Reo	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Rickenbacker	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	....	....	....	....
Roamer (Mod. 4-75)	....	....	....	....	A	A	A	A	....	....
“ All Other Models	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Rollin	A	A	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Rolls Royce	A	A	A	A	B	A	B	A	....	....
Sayers & Scoville (S&S)	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Star	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	....	....	....	....	....	....
Stearns Knight	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
Stephens	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Stewart (N.Y.) (¾ ton)	....	....	A	A	A	A	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
“ N.Y. (1 ton)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	Arc.	Arc.
“ “ (Mods. 7X & 10X)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
“ “ All Other Models	A	A	A	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Studebaker	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Stutz (4 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
“ (6 cyl.)	A	A	A	Arc.	....	....	....	....	....	....
Westcott (Mod. D-48)	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	....	....	....	....
“ (Mod. 60)	A	A	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
“ All Other Models	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
White (Mods. 15 & 20)	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
“ All Other Com'l Models	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Willys-Knight	B	Arc.	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
Winton	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Yellow Cab	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	....	....

Makes of Engines
When Used in Passenger Cars and Motor Trucks

(Recommendations shown separately for convenience)

Buda (Mods. RU, WU)	....	....	....	....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
“ All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Continental (Mod. B5)	A	A	A	A	A	A	....	....	....	....
“ (Mod. B2)	....	....	....	....	A	A	A	A	A	A
“ (Mod. 12XD)	....	....	A	Arc.	....	....	....	....	....	....
“ (Mod. B7)	A	A	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
“ All Other Models	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Falls	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Hercules	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Herschell-Spill'n (Mods. 15, 41, 80 & 91)	A	A	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
“ All Other Models	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Hinkley	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Lycoming (C Series)	A	A	A	A	....	....	....	....	....	....
“ All Other Models	....	....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Rochester	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Waukesha (Mods. Y, Ya & Z)	A	A	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
“ (CU, DU, EU, FU)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
“ All Other Models	....	....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Wisconsin	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A

Transmission and Differential

For their correct lubrication, use Gargoyle Mobiloil "C," "CC" or Mobilubricant as recommended by complete Chart available at all dealers.

PERSONAL ▾ GLIMPSES

WHEN "HELEN MARIA" MERELY SAID, "WELL, I DECLARE!"

THE BEST FIFTEEN-CENT LUNCH-WAGON in Lincoln, Nebraska, in 1887, was run by Don Cameron. Struggling young men of business and the professions and university students mingled with the flotsam of a live Western city. Thus it is that a good many men of substance and renown remember with some wistfulness the thick steaks on that far-off lunch-counter. Young Charlie Dawes, who had just hung out his shingle as a lawyer, used to sit on a stool alongside a lieutenant fresh from West Point who was drilling cadets at the State university and studying law on the side.

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DAWES AND HIS UNDERSLUNG PIPE

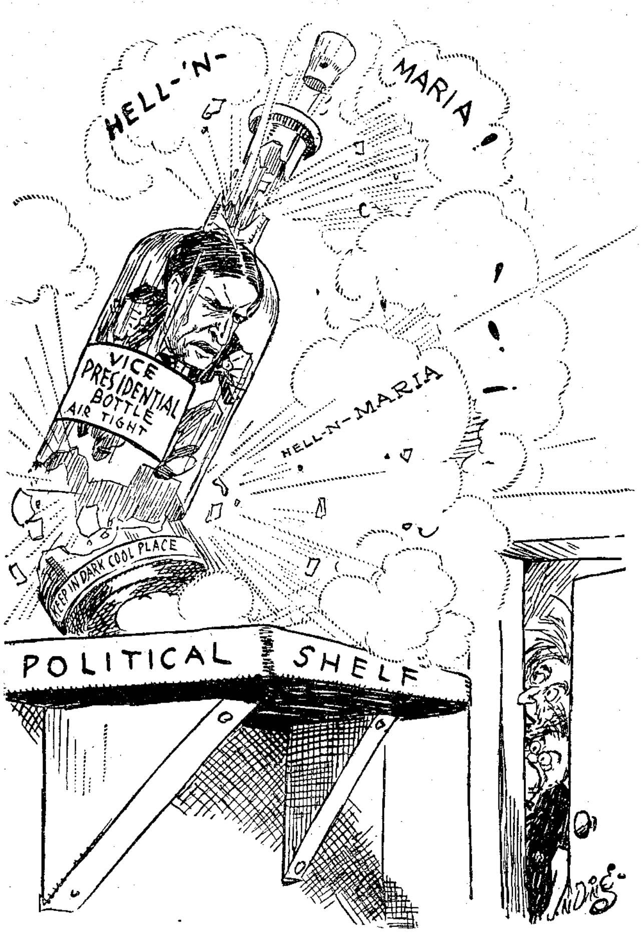
While imposing sweatshop hours on the Reparations experts, General Dawes failed miserably to win them to his Chicago-model nicotineless pipe. The experts rejected his pipe but they adopted his report in a way that may reconstruct all Europe economically.

Thirty years later in Paris, Major Dawes, U. S. Engineers, at his first meeting with the Commander-in-Chief of the A. E. F. in the beautiful house lent Pershing for his Paris residence by Ogden Mills, broke out characteristically:

"John," said the new-made major, rolling his eyes around the stately drawing-room in which they sat, "when I contrast these barren surroundings with the luxuriousness of our early life in Lincoln, Nebraska, it does seem that a good man has no real chance in the world." We have it on the authority of several reliable newspaper writers that the great Pershing, instead of abolishing the impertinent major with one withering look, broke into a broad grin and replied, "Don't it beat hell!" This being one of the very few recorded instances in which any one in the A. E. F. has called General Pershing "John" and "got away with it" entitles the major, later Brigadier-General, to the distinction of being "skeered of nothin'." At least that is the opinion voiced by the newspaper writers who have begun to concentrate on the colorful career of Charles G. Dawes.

The Commander-in-Chief of the A. E. F. was even more at a loss for a reply, we are told, when the brash major rushed in again where angels feared to tread. Pershing was the host at a dinner-party in his Paris residence to which the energetic major had been invited. Dawes suddenly leaned across the table and begged him to give the lady on his right, a personage high in Paris society, some reminiscences of the "splendid old Spanish Grandee, Don Cameron," with whom in their early days they had so often dined.

Certainly Dawes, as a soldier, must have been one of the strangest sights of the war, if we are to believe the stories about him now. "I have no illusions about being a soldier," Dawes once confided to an investigating committee of the House of Representatives. The story of his leather puttees was long a classic in Army circles. After enduring the pain of his new puttees as long as possible he blushingly confided his agony to a fellow officer. On examination it was revealed that the soldier-banker was wearing a pair of garters beneath the leather. His subsequent explanation that "no metal can touch you," failed to ward off the laugh at his expense.


HELL-'N-
MARIA!
VICE PRESIDENTIAL BOTTLE AIR TIGHT
HELL-N-MARIA
KEEP IN DARK COOL PLACE
POLITICAL SHELF
DING

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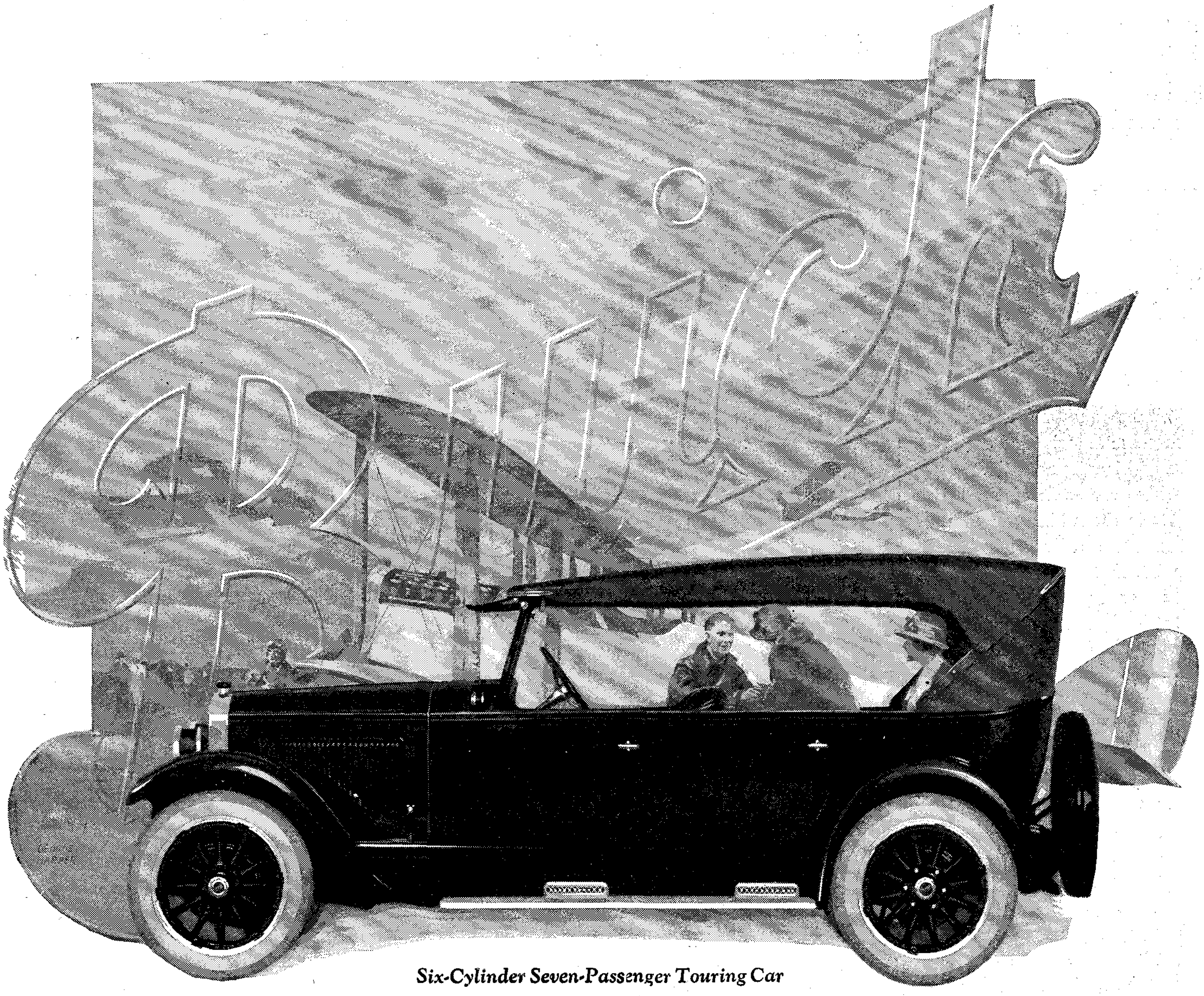
WE MAY HAVE TO REMODEL THE QUARTERS FOR THE NEW TENANT

—Darling in the New York *Herald Tribune*.

On the occasion of a formal military reception to Marshal Foch friends report that the Commander-in-Chief made a special request of this uncertain major that he display as



Six-Cylinder Seven-Passenger Touring Car

THE Buick Motor Company is now well on its way to the manufacture of its two-millionth motor car—a record unapproached by any other manufacturer of finer automobiles. The public's estimate of Buick value is also revealed by its enthusiastic regard for Buick four-wheel brakes—with which all models are equipped.

WHEN BETTER AUTOMOBILES ARE BUILT, BUICK WILL BUILD THEM

BUICK MOTOR COMPANY, FLINT, MICHIGAN

Division of General Motors Corporation

Pioneer Builders of Valve-in-Head Motor Cars   Branches in All Principal Cities—Dealers Everywhere

Canadian Factories. McLAUGHLIN-BUICK, *Oshawa, Ont.*

much military bearing as was in his system. Dawes promised and entered the ceremonial hall with all the swing of a West Point Cadet. Within a few seconds, General Harbord, Chief of Staff, approached him and began buttoning his overcoat which hung by one button. "I hate to do it," he laughingly told General Dawes, "but it's General Pershing's orders." The opinion of Dawes, himself, about all this "soldier business" may be gathered from the fact that throughout his career as an officer he fought hard for two things. One was that the system of awarding decorations to higher-ups at headquarters be considerably modified, and the other was that some means be worked out of giving enlisted men commissions, where deserved, much more quickly. "The history of this war," said he, "will be written around achievements not shoulder-straps." "Don't call me general," he once shouted at a Congressman, who had addrest him by his military title.

These are some of the high lights in the military career of Charles Gates Dawes. They are of comparative unimportance as compared with the substantial achievements of a long and very busy life, but they give, in the opinion of the newspapers commenting on the man, a clear insight into the actuating motives back of his career. The picture these people present is of a terrific scrapper who has always in his heart a soft place for the under dog and who manifests on all occasions a withering scorn of sham and "side." The New York *Evening Post*, for instance, characterizes him as a dynamic engine, perpetually surcharged but always under his own control. He conserves his energy, repressing it when no immediate objective is to be attained and using it in lavish bursts intelligently and cleverly in all directions when he decides to strike. His personality is a paradox; he is as sensitive as he is blunt, as dominating as he is shy; as persuasive as he is commanding; and as artistic as he is commercial. With these attributes, concludes *The Post*, it is plain why the man is and must be a "roaring conservative."

In the Chicago *Daily Tribune* we read about the three hotels which have been established by him for destitute people. One is the Rufus F. Dawes Hotel for Destitute Men, on the West Side of Chicago, another of the same name in Boston, and the Mary Dawes Hotel for Women, in Chicago, which was opened last of all, in February, 1917. Beds are a nickel and a dime, and meals served run less than seven cents each. The distinguishing characteristics of these hotels, we are told, is that there is no charity atmosphere—nothing to remind those who go there that they are dependent on another's bounty for their refuge. "Since our guests pay for our service," runs the statement posted up in these hotels, "we assume no right as hotel-keepers to inquire into their private affairs. We wish to assure our patrons that their independence will not be interfered with, nor will they be affronted with unasked advice or interference with their private affairs."

HIGH LIGHTS IN THE DAWES CAREER

1865. Born, Marietta, Ohio.

1880–1884. Worked his way through Marietta College as an engineer for various railroads.

1886. Graduated Cincinnati Law School by the same means.

1887. In Lincoln, Nebraska, he started the practise of law, eventually representing various gas companies.

1889. Married Miss Caro D. Blymyer of Cincinnati, Ohio.

1887–1894. Active in fighting for farmers against the railroad company and in opposing Bryan's Free Silver Campaign. Finished "The Banking System of the United States," which is still an authority.

1894. Started the Northwestern Gas Light and Coke Company in Evanston, Illinois.

1896. At the age of 31, carried the Illinois Convention for McKinley and as a result—

1897–1902. Served as Controller of the Treasury.

1902. Defeated for Senator of Illinois. Organized the Central Trust Co. of Illinois—later one of the most powerful banks of the Middle West.

1907. Attacked the Sherman Anti-Trust Law in a brochure entitled "The Defense of the American Business Man."

1909. Endowed a chain of Ten-Cent "Bed, Bath and Breakfast" hotels for bums in Chicago and Boston.

1912. His only son, a student of Princeton, drowned in Lake Geneva, a blow from which he has never recovered.

1917. At 52, turned down for the Field Artillery, went to France as Major of Engineers, made Assistant to General Atterbury, and later Purchasing Agent for the A. E. F.

1918–1919. As Brigadier-General, supervised purchase of the supplies for the entire Allied Army.

1921. "Hell Maria" incident, in which he defended the A. E. F. from a Senate investigating committee.

1921. Wrote "Melody in A Minor," anonymously, which Fritz Kreisler played all over the country.

1921–1922. Appointed the first Director of the Budget in the Nation's History and reduced expenses over the previous year by $1,600,000,000.

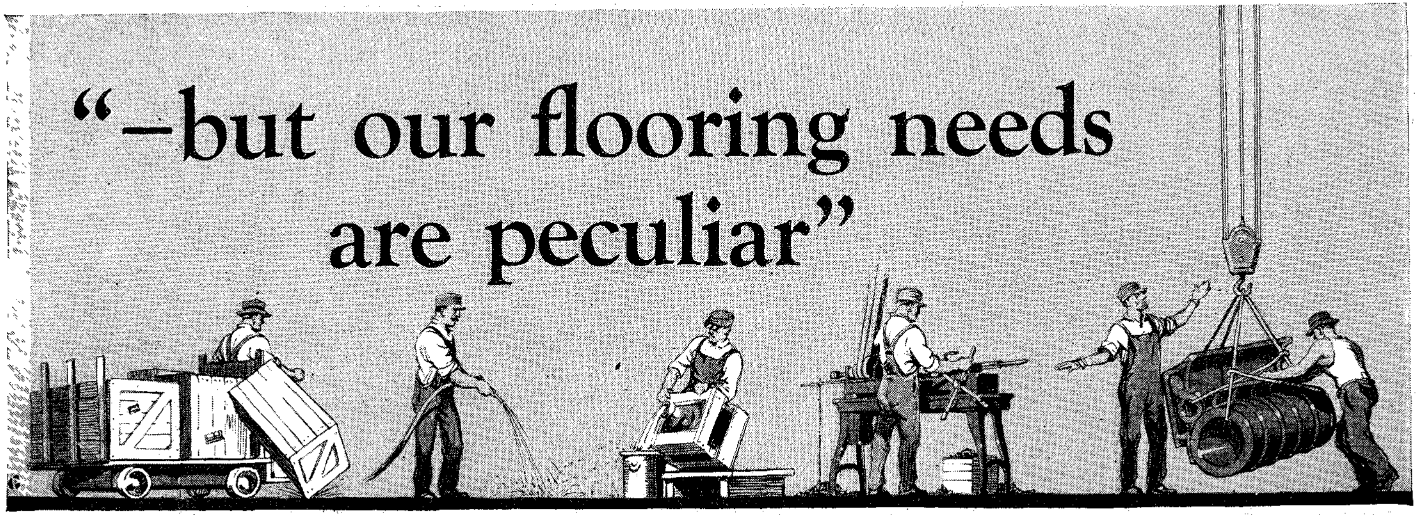
1924. Chairman of the Experts Committee on Reparations. Nominated Vice-President at the Republican Convention at Cleveland.

Here are two fundamental aspects of a many-sided man. In the words of *The Post* again:

> He has been engineer, lawyer, promoter, organizer, publicist, packer, politician, Controller of the United States currency, banker, agitator, economist, soldier, government administrator, philanthropist and musician—and throughout his varied career he has remained a simple, unaffected, straightforward, two-fisted, quiet man about the home. He has a tendency to "blow off," but seldom "up"; no one has ever heard him retract a statement he made when he had stopt watching his pressure gage.
>
> From his youth, having been born in Ohio, he has been interested in public affairs, and tho he has always remained hitched to the Republican party, he has been independent in his actions. He likes politics, one gathers, but not the people who are in it. His pet aversion seems to be Congressmen, particularly those of the recent national Legislatures.

What is the life history back of such a clear-cut, decided character? Here is the story as it is gathered from various newspapers. We start with *The Post:*

> In Marietta, a river town, one of the oldest settlements in Ohio, Dawes was born on August 27, 1865, the son of Gen. Rufus R. Dawes, one of the commanders of the famous "Iron Brigade," from Wisconsin, which went through the Civil War, and Mary Gates Dawes. He was at her bedside when she died in October, 1921, at the old homestead in Marietta. He deserted a reunion of the Military Board of Allied Supply, which was convening in New York, in his honor, to be with her.
>
> Dawes's ancestry is traced back to William Dawes, one of the Pilgrims who came to America on the *Planter* in 1628, settled first in Boston and then went to Salem, Massachusetts. One of his ancestors rode with Paul Revere. The Daweses, however, appeared to be a nomadic folk, for some of them pioneered into the West, forming several new family branches, one of which settled along the Ohio River, and the other in Nebraska. The general's flinty exterior and unbending interior are inherited characteristics.
>
> At the age of nineteen he was graduated from Marietta College, where he specialized in engineering, his ability with a tripod and transit enabling him to earn in summer vacations virtually enough to pay for his education. He was rather fortunate in this enterprise—as he was in some later ones—as an uncle was president of a "teapot" railroad, now a part of the Toledo and Ohio Central, and Nephew Charlie was made "chief engineer." To this day Dawes blushes when this appointment is mentioned, tho he does assert, with customary emphasis, that he was "a fair second-rate civil engineer."
>
> From Marietta he went to the Cincinnati Law School, being graduated before he was old enough to take the bar examination. Gen. J. D. Cox, another Civil War comrade of his father's, was dean of the school. The fragmentary bits of print from which a biography of the man must be compiled are painfully sketchy at this time.
>
> At any rate, apparently, while he was waiting to become of age so he could take the bar examination, he married Miss Caro D. Blymyer, daughter of a Cincinnati beet-sugar manufacturer, and after playing around a bit more with railroad building he moved on to Lincoln, Nebraska, where resided another uncle, who had been Governor of that State.
>
> There young Dawes hung up his shingle, organizing the law firm of Dawes, Coffroth & Cunningham. But the prairie winds


"—but our flooring needs are peculiar"

TRUCKING SHOCK WATER CHEMICALS FATIGUE HEAVY LOADS

Why industrial plants now demand a flooring that can be modified to exactly fit all their requirements

"MANY floorings meet some of our conditions," said one executive, "but I want one that will meet them all"—and in these words he voiced the present day demand for a "no compromise" flooring.

Yet this man was not asking the impossible. Flooring can be laid to meet almost any combination of conditions — if it is specifically compounded for them. Johns-Manville Flooring is always a durable, waterproof, monolithic sheet—yet by modifying its composition we are able to give it special characteristics to exactly fit individual needs.

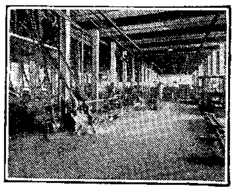
They wanted a "shock" floor

For instance, we were asked for a floor to stand the usual heavy duty encountered in the shops of a big railroad. A relatively soft erection flooring was specified. Heavy shock might dent it but these dents quickly iron out in service. This floor can be easily repaired in case of serious injury. 450,000 square feet went into one of these shops.

Constant Trucking

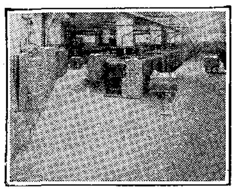
Many executives say trucking is one of the hardest service conditions. We have a trucking floor specification that affords wonderful service under light and heavy trucking in all kinds of plants. The dustless and noiseless characteristics of this trucking floor are two of its chief recommendations.

Comfort for the men



Wise is the manufacturer who chooses a comfortable working floor. Many floorings are hard and tiring—Johns-Manville flooring is resilient and easy on the feet. It is dry and warm, and its quietness and comparative freedom from dust help increase the efficiency of the men who work on it. It is extensively used in public buildings and institutions.

Chemicals?



"How about chemicals?" is a frequent question. We point to the Johns-Manville Acid Proof Flooring giving remarkable service in hundreds of chemical laboratories, storage battery factories and service stations and in other industries where it resists organic and inorganic acids and alkalis.

Warehouses

Vital factors which recommend Johns-Manville Industrial Flooring for warehouses is its exceptional wearing and fire-retardent qualities. It has good thermal insulating value which makes it desirable for cold storage plants.

We demand cleanliness

In the food product industries, canneries, dairies, packing houses, etc., cleanliness is a first consideration. These industries have welcomed Johns-Manville Flooring because its waterproof monolithic surface is easily cleaned and because there are no joint crevices to hold dirt—and also because of its splendid resistance to fruit and milk acids and fats.

Tell us your flooring needs

Johns-Manville Industrial Flooring has achieved its success on its ability to resist difficult conditions with the lowest possible maintenance cost. Send in the coupon and we will send you full particulars about it by return mail—information decidedly worth having.

JOHNS-MANVILLE Inc.
292 Madison Avenue, at 41st Street, New York City
Branches in 62 Large Cities
For Canada: Can. Johns-Manville Co., Ltd., Toronto

Chart of Flooring Characteristics

Consider these factors when choosing a floor

Durability—Made of naturally durable materials, Johns-Manville Flooring is laid with just the right "hardness" to give longest wear under the conditions to be met.

Self-Healing— Shock marks that would be permanent in other floorings "iron out" of Johns-Manville Flooring under wheel traffic.

Seamless Repair — Johns-Manville Flooring is the only easy to repair monolithic flooring. Cut out damaged section, re-heat with flux, and replace—a jointless repair.

Comfort and Safety—Johns-Manville Flooring is dry, warm and resilient under foot; dustless, quiet, and affords a sure foothold.

Sanitary—Because Johns-Manville Flooring is a waterproof monolithic sheet, it is a simple matter to keep it clean.

Waterproof—The waterproof quality of Johns-Manville Flooring is a decided advantage in industries where liquids are handled or water is present in volume.

Chemical Resistance—Johns-Manville Acid-proof flooring resists industrial and food product acids and alkalis.

Fire Retardent—Underwriters' tests show Johns-Manville Industrial Flooring possesses decided value as a fire retardent.

Johns-Manville Industrial Flooring is installed by experts. Send in the coupon for details of our "test area" proposition.

L. D. 6-28

Johns-Manville Inc.
292 Madison Ave.
at 41st St., N. Y. City

Without obligating us in any way please tell us what Johns-Manville Flooring can do in our building.

Kind of building or business..............................

Special conditions..............................
(such as acid, trucking, etc.)

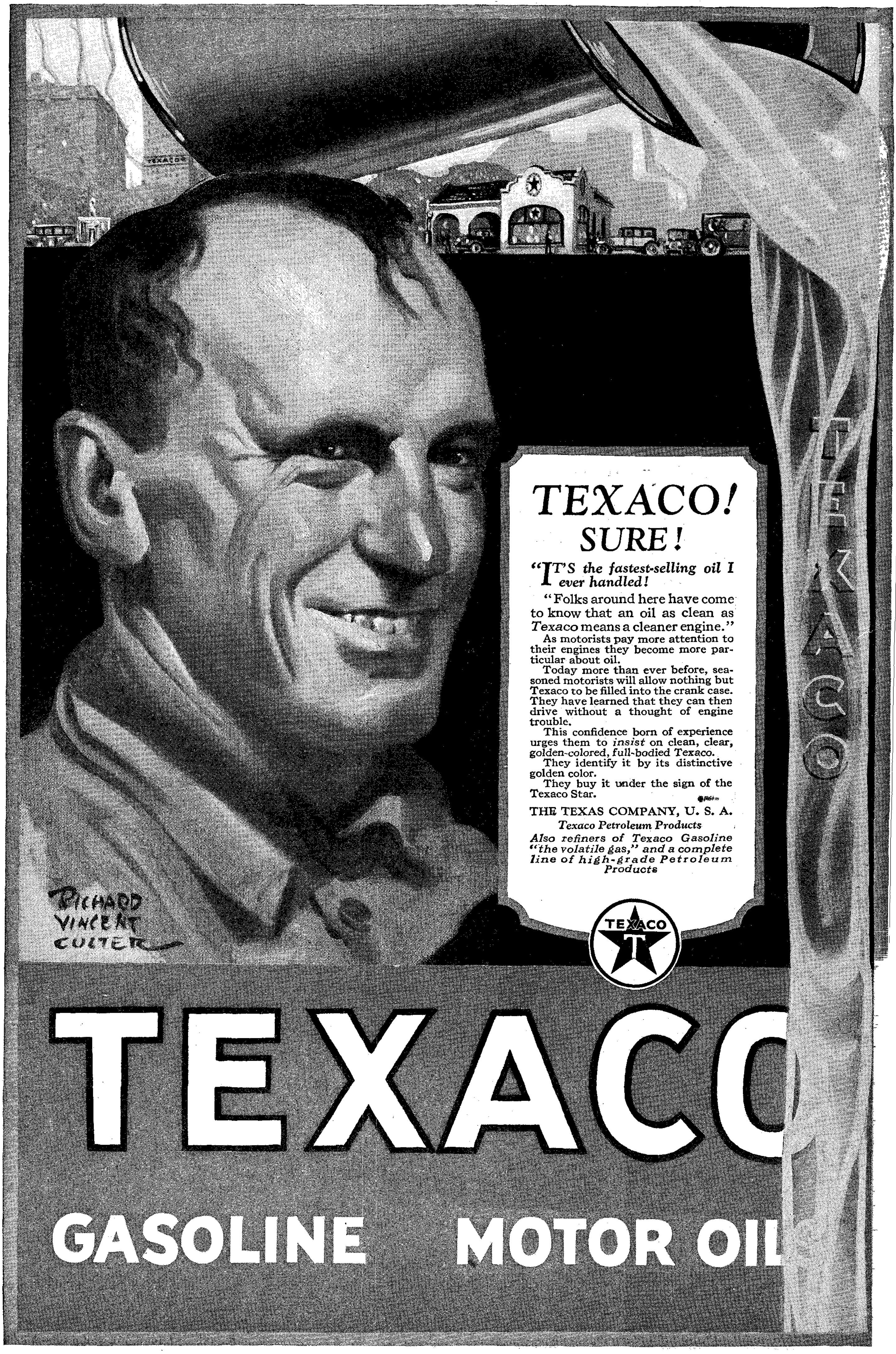
Name..............................

Address..............................

JOHNS-MANVILLE

COVERS THE CONTINENT
Through
Asbestos
and its allied products
INSULATION
BRAKE LININGS
ROOFINGS
PACKINGS
CEMENTS
FIRE PREVENTION PRODUCTS

Industrial Flooring



TEXACO! SURE!

"IT'S the fastest-selling oil I ever handled!

"Folks around here have come to know that an oil as clean as *Texaco* means a cleaner engine."

As motorists pay more attention to their engines they become more particular about oil.

Today more than ever before, seasoned motorists will allow nothing but Texaco to be filled into the crank case. They have learned that they can then drive without a thought of engine trouble.

This confidence born of experience urges them to *insist* on clean, clear, golden-colored, full-bodied Texaco.

They identify it by its distinctive golden color.

They buy it under the sign of the Texaco Star.

THE TEXAS COMPANY, U. S. A.

Texaco Petroleum Products

Also refiners of Texaco Gasoline "the volatile gas," and a complete line of high-grade Petroleum Products that sweep that section of the corn-belt had wiped out the letters of his name by the time he saw there was no future for himself at the bar.

His interest in public affairs was heightened by the proximity of William Jennings Bryan, then famous as the "Boy Orator of the Platte"—tho the Commoner was no longer a boy. They met at the bar and socially, but they seldom agreed. Dawes favored the gold standard; Bryan was for free silver.

Tho his acquaintance with finance was all second-hand, he wrote a masterful treatise in 1894 on "The Banking System of the United States," which still is an authority. How he gained his knowledge was a matter of humorous comment among his associates at the time, for he ate his noonday lunch at the 15-cent lunch-wagon where John J. Pershing, then a young officer just out of West Point, took his meals.

For seven years, we are told, Dawes remained in Lincoln as a lawyer. For a long time, clients didn't come. However, he got a taste of national fame by fighting for the farmers against the railroad company. The farmers then, as now, believed they were being hamstrung by high rates, and Lawyer Dawes, by the scrap he put up for them, had a good deal to do with the later enactment of the Interstate Commerce Act. Later on his firm began to specialize as public utility counselors, and developed extensive gas-plant holdings. Nevertheless, his relatives became apprehensive of the future of young Dawes, and, according to one paper, he was furnished outright with enough capital to set himself up as an ndependent business man. He bought stock in a bank and later became the head of it. At this point, it may be said, the business career of Charles G. Dawes began. He seems to have decided that his future lay in the gas-supply business. Following the story n the New York *Times*, we find that n 1894, he sold out his stock in the bank, moved to Wisconsin and put everything into the La Crosse Gas Light Company. Quoting from this paper,

He became president of the Gas Light Company, and later a move to the South brought him to the presidency of the Northwestern Gas, Light and Coke Company, of Evanston, Illinois, which eventually was merged into the People's Gas Light and Coke Company, supplying Chicago.

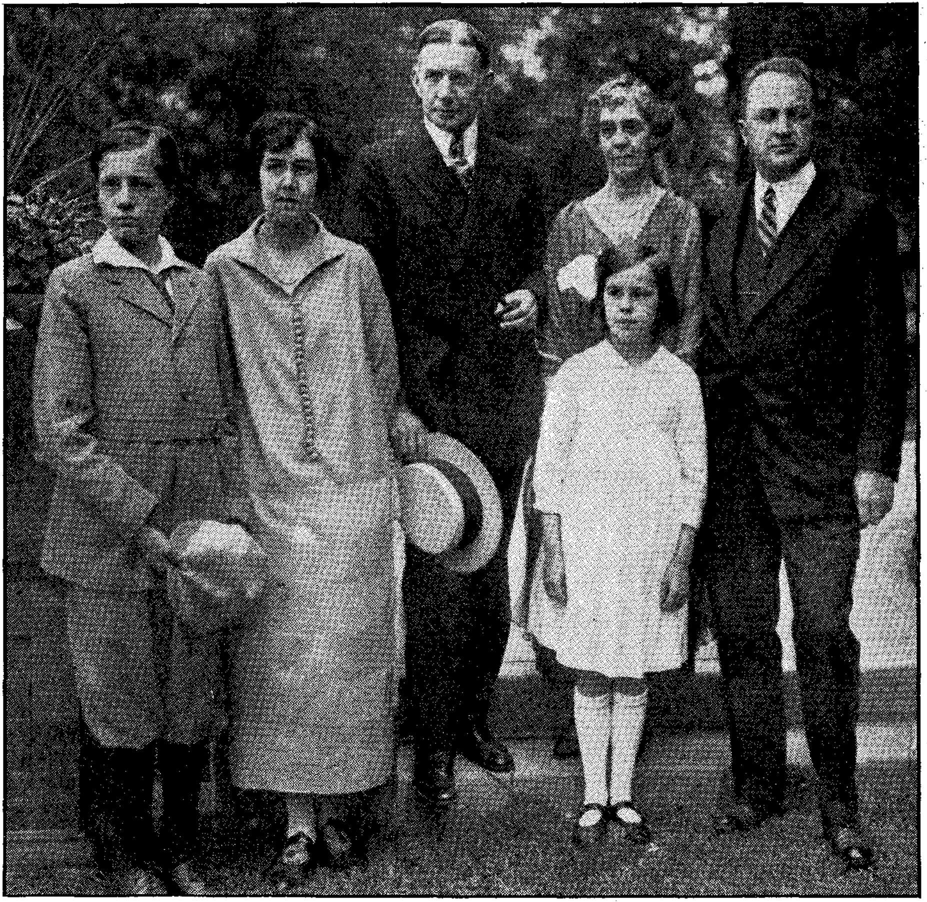
Following his activity in behalf of President McKinley in Illinois during the campaign of 1896, he was named Controller of the Currency of the United States, which post he held from 898 to 1901, after which (1902) he organized the Central Trust Company of Illinois. He was the active head of this enterprise until January, 1921, when he took the Chairmanship of the Board of Directors, relinquishing personal direction of affairs to a new chief executive.

In 1917-1919 he served in France, most of the time as Chairman of the General Purchasing Board, which handled the supplies for the American forces. In 1921-1922 he served as the irst Director of the Budget in the Administration of President Harding. In the two latter posts his battle-cry was coordination, and in both he carried the day—in France with a unified ystem of supply for the Allied armies, and in America with a central bureau of control for governmental expenditures.

The publication in 1894 of General Dawes's first work, "The Banking System of the United States," brought his recognition s an authority on economics and finance and was a principal actor in his selection for the Controllership four years later. The work still is an authority. In 1920 his "Journal of the Great War" was published, followed some two years later by "The First Year of the Budget in the United States." It was about the same time that a friend to whom he exhibited his "Melody n A Major" caused the composition to be published.

General Dawes went to France in August, 1917, as a Colonel in the Seventeenth Engineers. He was for a time associated with General Atterbury in transportation work, and then stationed at General Headquarters as a member of General Pershing's administrative staff. His next advance was to the place of General Purchasing Agent for the American forces with the rank of Brigadier-General, and membership on the Military Board of Allied Supply.

After the Armistice he acted on the United States Liquidation Commission for several months, returning to Chicago August 13, 1919, after an absence of twenty-six months. He received the Distinguished Service Medal of the United States, and he was named a Commander of the Legion of Honor of France, and decorated by Marshal Foch in Paris with the French War Cross. The Honorary Degree of Doctor of Civil Law was conferred on him by Marietta College in 1921.



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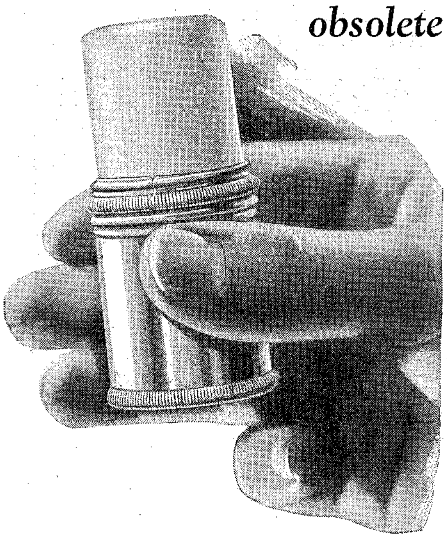
THE DAWES FAMILY—COMMUTERS OF EVANSTON

The hosts of the flocks of children continually romping over the Dawes house, are Dana on the left, aged 12; and Virginia, second from the right, aged 10; adopted after the tragic death of the General's son, Rufus. On General Dawes's left is Mrs. Dawes, on his right his daughter, Mrs. C. M. Ericson. On the extreme right is her husband, a former pal of Rufus.

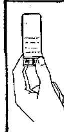
Up to this time Dawes was a relatively small figure as far as the newspapers were concerned. Despite his record in the Treasury as a young man, his amazing success in business, his philanthropy, his musical ability, and his rise from Major to General in France, his name was little known. Then came the investigation of our conduct of the war by the House of Representatives and the Senate. A score of committees had been investigating and much seeming waste had been found both in the United States and France. Then General Dawes was called on to testify, and woke up at the end to find himself famous. The story is told as follows in the Seattle *Times*.

General Dawes came into national prominence as a result of his "hell and Maria" testimony before a Senate committee that was investigating the conduct of American troops during the war. Twenty-three volumes of testimony had been taken before he was summoned. Much of it tended to show that we had gone into the war reluctantly and inanely, and during our part of it had failed to improve our opportunities to the extent of meriting criticism. There was an inclination to throw mud at our armies and their commanders, and in a general way to show that luck rather than sound judgment was

A new invention that is making old style sticks obsolete



A shaving stick with a "3 finger" hold!



The great fault with the old style of shaving stick was the uncertain finger-tip hold it offered.

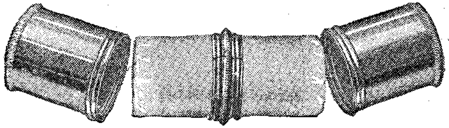
See how the new Williams Doublecap overcomes this. Here is a holder you can wrap your fingers around without ever touching the soap. And the hold does not vary from first to last.

Use up a Doublecap Stick first from one end, then the other, then get a Williams Re-load. Re-loads cost less than the complete package. The Doublecap container is highly polished metal and lasts for years.

Williams heavier, more closely woven lather softens your beard faster than that of other sticks. A lubric quality in this lather makes easier shaving by preventing razor friction. Finally, this Williams lather has a decidedly helpful effect on the skin. Your first shave will prove to you how much better Doublecap is both in comfort and convenience.

THE J. B. WILLIAMS CO., Glastonbury, Conn.
The J. B. Williams Co. (Canada) Ltd.
St. Patrick Street, Montreal

Aqua Velva is our newest triumph—a *scientific* after-shaving formula. For free trial bottle, write Dept. 26-B.



Williams Doublecap Shaving Stick

By the makers of the famous Williams Holder Top Stick, and Williams Shaving Cream with the Hinge-Cap

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

responsible for the record that had been made.

General Dawes was the last witness, and he made up his mind to say things that would overcome the effect of the statements made by those preceding him. He challenged every unfriendly word that had been spoken and dared the other side even to try to prove a single one of them. The American Expeditionary Forces were glorified and facts and figures produced to show that they were entitled even to more praise than already had been given them.

"I never in all my life had sworn in public," General Dawes said afterward, "but what I knew was in those twenty-three volumes of testimony just made my blood boil, and I said the things that came first to my mind, and with all the emphasis I could command. I wanted to attract the attention of the people."

He attracted it, all right. What he said was read everywhere; what the critics of our war record had to say has not been, and will not be read anywhere. Dawes got the front pages of all the newspapers during the several days he was on the stand, and I dare say there are millions of Americans who do not yet know that his indignation and "hell and Maria" stuff was the result of the effort that had been made to belittle what our soldiers had done.

Dawes to-day is known throughout the country and throughout Europe for that matter as "Helen Maria" Dawes. As a matter of fact, we are informed, that was not the expression he used. Answering a question on the first day of the investigation he shouted "hell Maria." He used the expression only once, and from the committee room it was sent as written. Later some desk editor stuck an "and" between the words and gave the General his nickname. Months later, the General himself said:

> "I never said it that way, of course. I don't remember in what connection I used it. But in my young days in southern Ohio, if a man wanted to hit the ball, he'd say, 'hell Maria.' Sometimes I'd like to forget all about it. But the fellow who put the 'and' between the two words got me wrong."

The two most recent achievements of General Dawes, his work on the Budget and on the Reparations, need not be described at length. It is interesting to note, however, the way in which Dawes finally came into a public career. Here is the way *The Post* tells the story:

> Since he first went to Washington coordination had been Dawes's object in life. From his experience with the disorganization of the Washington departments he learned what he later used effectively in all phases of his career—the value of organization. "Coordination" is the word he prefers. He inspired it in his bank and commercial enterprises, he forced it on nations at war and asked the President of the United States to allow him to put it into the American Government.
>
> In the meantime organized labor had risen against Dawes and stormed when reports persisted that he would be in the Cabinet. The unions opposed him because of his insistence upon the "open shop" and his connection with the Minute Men of the Constitution, a Chicago organization formed to support the injunction method used by Attorney-General Daugherty in beating the railroad shopmen's strike.
>
> But Harding did not hesitate after Congress passed the Budget Bill and Dawes was appointed the first Director of the Budget. He accepted with the understanding that he was to remain only one year, long enough to solve the problem and present the first budget. He came to Washington on July 1, 1921, and on July 19—less than three weeks later—he announced a saving of $100,000,000.
>
> This entry into Washington was typical of him. Drawing at his smelly, underslung pipe he alighted at the railroad station, ran to a taxicab and hurried to the White House, had a preliminary conference with the President and walked over to the Treasury Department to get desk room to work in. He picked an office in a back corridor in which typists were working. It was so obscure that it had no number, so one was picked at random, but it had to be fractional—"372½" was the number.
>
> The stenographers were shunted into the hall and told to work there while he got squared around.
>
> Dawes remained one year, presented his first budget, and quit. He wrote a book about it afterward, from the diary he kept, and this showed reductions in the expenses for 1922 of $1,600,000,000. The discharge of war-time personnel cut $907,500,000 from the expense account. At any rate Dawes was credited—and not by himself, either—with effecting a saving of between $250,000,000 and $300,000,000 through his bureau alone.

Dawes finished the budget, quit the Government, quit the presidency of the bank, and was enjoying a bit of leisure—tho he kept constantly in touch with the bank—when he was again called late last year by the Reparations Commission. Plunging headlong into the situation and backed by two able Americans to whom Dawes subsequently gave all the credit, but for whom he acted very largely as spokesman, Europe was treated to a startling picture of an American business man in action. The Washington *Evening Star* puts the result briefly as follows:

> With characteristic forcefulness, General Dawes denounced "the incessant misrepresentations and intolerable interjections of those foul and carrion-loving vultures—the nationalistic demagogs of all countries—who would exploit their pitiful personalities out of a common misfortune."
>
> The American plan, as briefly outlined by General Dawes, consisted of stabilization of German currency and the balancing of the German budget. He declared that "as the economic processes of Germany under a stable currency and with a balanced budget are revived there will be demonstrated the capacity of Germany to pay."
>
> "Let us first help Germany to get well," General Dawes added.
>
> The committee, headed by General Dawes, held hearings in Paris and Berlin at which financial and economic expert of the Allied countries of the League o Nations and of Germany were called upon to testify.
>
> After long and laborious efforts, th

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report of the experts' committee was drafted and submitted to the reparations commission, which accepted it as the basis for the settlement of the long-standing trouble between the Allies and Germany.

Here, as always, Dawes had been successful in doing everything he started out to do—or at least almost everything. He failed utterly in trying to win his diplomatic colleagues to the use of his Chicago-model underslung pipe, which through the long hours of tedious deliberations gave the committee room, we are told, the atmosphere of the lower regions. This is the man who came home barking genially at the reporters and pleading with them not to write "fool stories" about his pipe. A few days ago he was nominated for the Vice-Presidency on the Republican ticket. According to the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*, he and his whole family were gathered around the loudspeaker of a radio tuned in on the convention. When the announcement came through the air that Dawes would be the Vice-Presidential Candidate, the family burst into happy laughter, and one of them shouted "Charlie, you're it." The General puffed at his pipe for a few minutes in utter silence. Then a quizzical expression came over his stern features, and he said, "Well, I declare."

POOR FISH

I wish I were a goldfish
  Who hasn't any mind.
I'd grin from gill to gill before
  And wag my tail behind.

I wouldn't have a nose at all,
  So wouldn't have to blow it;
And if I blushed nobody'd know
  Because I wouldn't show it.

I wouldn't have to comb my hair,
  Nor clean my teeth and nails;
The only job I'd have to do
  Is finnicure my tails.

Dressmakers could not make me stand
  And stick me full of pins;
The only draperies I would wear
  Would be my graceful fins.

I wouldn't worry over food,
  I'd eat moss by the bale,
For I could regulate my weight
  On my own private scale.

And since I love to travel,
  I'd swim around the globe;
I wouldn't have to wear a hat,
  Nor take a steamer robe.

Dangers cruel I need not fear,
  In the bowl where I'd abide—
'Less I was eaten by the cat,
  Or by mistake got fried.

If frying pan should be my fate,
  I'd sizzle out in peace—
I'd follow right good company,
  For Byron died in Greece.

—*Border Cities Star.*

Dustproof YOUR Roads

for health—comfort—cleanliness

Thousands of towns have solved the road dust problem. The number grows at a rapid rate.

From Maine to California and in Canada, town after town—yes, whole counties and states have tested, used, approved and then recommended to surrounding communities the Dowflake method of keeping roads moist, firm and dustless all summer long.

No matter how dusty your town may have been or may be today—no matter if you have breathed and eaten dust every summer—no matter if dust has soiled your clothes and spoiled your food, you need not endure it longer. You can put an end to the nuisance quickly.

You can help to make your town a dustless town where lawns are greener, flowers brighter and air clearer all through the summer.

Road dust is easily controlled by applying Dowflake, the moisture bringer, to your highway surfaces. It is a clean, white, odorless, inexpensive dustlayer and can be applied without expensive machinery. It begins to absorb moisture as soon as applied. In a few hours the road will have the appearance of having received light rain and will remain that way for months. Dowflake is approved by foremost engineers and state highway officials. It makes roads last longer and reduces maintenance cost.

Make your town a dustless town where you can open windows and doors wide and let clean, fresh air circulate throughout the house all summer long.

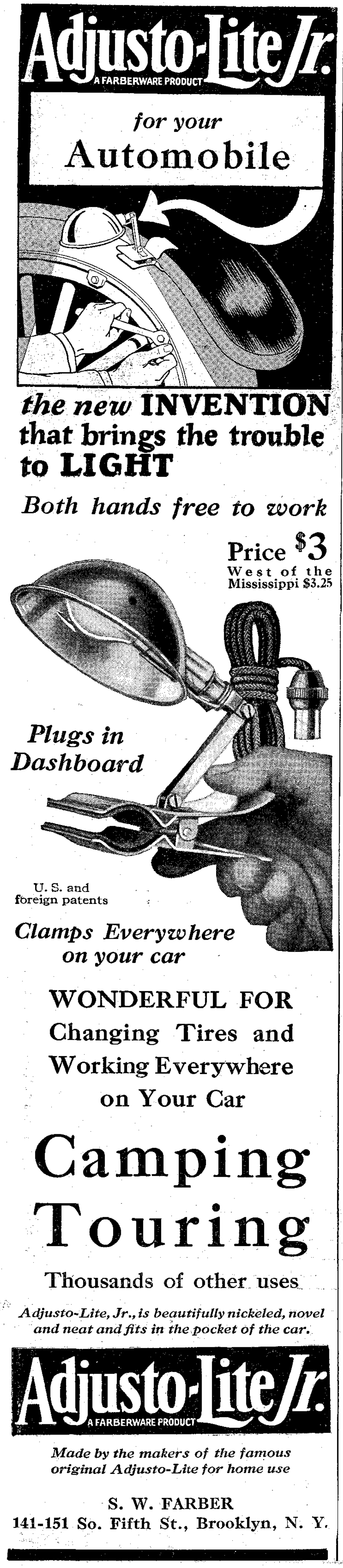
Write for our folder "How to Control Dust."

THE DOW CHEMICAL CO., Midland, Michigan:
Please send me ☐ "How to Control Dust"
☐ "How to Cure Concrete" ☐ "How to Maintain Roads"
Name ______
Street ______
Town ______ *State* ______

THE DOW CHEMICAL COMPANY
MIDLAND, MICHIGAN

BRANCH SALES OFFICES:
90 West Street, New York City
Second and Madison Sts., Saint Louis

KEEP ROADS UP AND TAXES DOWN WITH
DOWFLAKE
CALCIUM CHLORIDE



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A FARBERWARE PRODUCT

for your
Automobile

***the new* INVENTION that brings the trouble to LIGHT**

Both hands free to work

Price $3
West of the Mississippi $3.25

Plugs in Dashboard
U. S. and foreign patents
Clamps Everywhere on your car

WONDERFUL FOR
Changing Tires and
Working Everywhere
on Your Car

Camping Touring

Thousands of other uses

Adjusto-Lite, Jr., is beautifully nickeled, novel and neat and fits in the pocket of the car.

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A FARBERWARE PRODUCT

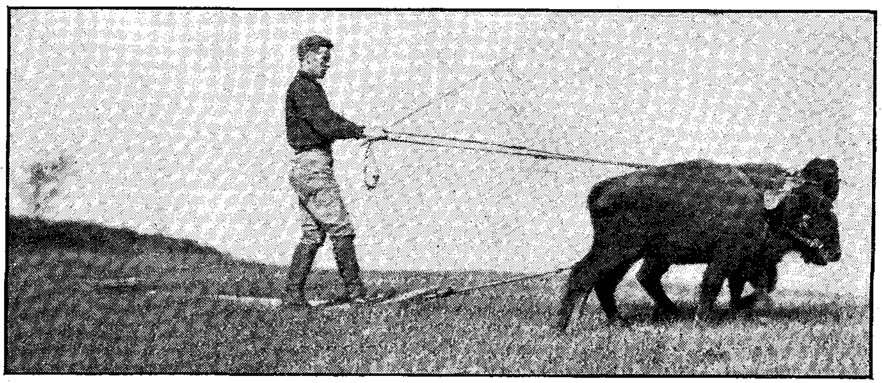
Made by the makers of the famous original Adjusto-Lite for home use

S. W. FARBER
141-151 So. Fifth St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

BIRDS ▾ BEASTS ▾ AND ▾ TREES

TWO LITTLE DEMON BUFFALO BABES

"WAR WHOOP" and "Tomahawk" proved very lively babies to travel with. In the first place, they showed no strong desire to travel at all, and then they evidently did not like the mode of their conveyance. Being buffalo babies might have had something to do with their dislike for the "shute" into which Mr. Ernest Harold Baynes was trying to induce them to enter. Mr. Baynes says that they "would shoot anywhere except into the shute." The fact that the shute led into a crate in which Mr. Baynes hoped to have them travel, increased their terror. Mr. Baynes also found that when the baby buffaloes arrived at his home they did not show that urbane manner that is supposed to be the characteristic of the perfect guest. Far from it. In *The Nature Magazine* (Washington) Mr. Baynes relates the amusing story of "The Breaking of a Buffalo Team," as follows:



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"WAR-WHOOP" AND "TOMAHAWK" CAUGHT IN A QUIET MOOD

The two buffalo calves preferred excitement to the workaday life, but their trainer finally managed to appeal to their better natures.

> Two Sullivan County, New Hampshire, farmers met on the steps of the country store and the following conversation ensued:
>
> "Hevya seen them buffaloes thet Baynes drives?"
>
> "Wall, yes; but thet ain't jest the way to put it. Baynes hitches 'em up and then they take him where they d——n please."
>
> And altho the statement was not strictly true, there was enough truth in it to make the driving of my buffalo team a sporting event every time I took it out. In fact, just to break a team of buffaloes is a sporting proposition. Any one who doubts this need only try it to be thoroughly convinced.
>
> The experiment began on a day which I have already described in *Nature*—that April day on which a certain magazine editor, Bill Morrison, the Scotch gamekeeper and I visited the buffalo yards in the Blue Mountain Forest and photographed under difficulties the tawny calves and their murderously solicitous mothers.
>
> When, after being chased from fence to tree, and from tree to fence again, we finally had all the photographs we needed, the question arose as to how we could best separate from their mothers the particular calves we had selected for the experiment. Morrison answered this question promptly. The several buffalo corrals adjoined one another, and the quick-witted, nervy Scotchman, by nicely timed driving and the rapid opening and shutting of gates, soon had our four calves in one yard and their waspish dams in the next. This separation did not lessen the excitement. The nimble youngsters raced back and forth along the dividing board fence, and their furious mothers raced with them, sometimes plunging into the fence in their efforts to rejoin their offspring. We were now in the corral with the calves, and in all sincerity we prayed that the fence would hold.
>
> The next step was to capture the calves and put them into crates. I had a splendid plan for doing this. It consisted of driving the calves, one at a time, down a "shute" and into a crate placed at the narrow end. And it worked beautifully—in theory. In practise, the calves would shoot anywhere except into the "shute." We decided to catch them by hand. There were five of us now, and we had a merry time. A calf would come tearing across the corral, and when a man tried to stop it, it was likely to hit him somewhere below the waistline and knock him into the mud. Every one of us went down at least once before we caught a calf. At last a man succeeded in stopping one of these living projectiles and, with two other men who ran to his assistance, managed to put his prize into a crate. When another calf was captured and put into the same crate, the two faced one another and fought like Kilkenny cats.
>
> Eventually all four calves were crated, and Morrison with his bay mare, Maggie, started across Croyden Pass, on a twelve-mile journey to my home. With another horse, I drove around the north end of the mountain with two cows which were to supply the milk for the orphaned buffaloes.
>
> I arrived first and put the finishing touches to a large wooden pen which I had built on the floor of the barn. About nine o'clock that night Morrison pulled in with his hairy freight. One at a time we placed the doors of the crates at the door of the pen, and the least touch with a stick was

enough to send the calves flying on to the floor of the barn. We were using a lantern and this threw the moving shadows of the buffaloes on the opposite wall of the pen. What those shadows were, the calves had no idea, but they were not taking any chances. With reckless abandon they charged upon these probable enemies and butted them until it seemed the shadows must be welded on the boards they fell across.

Naturally I wanted to make friends with my little charges as soon as possible, so I went into the pen with them. But they were so utterly crazy, racing across the floor and leaping at the walls, that I went out again. I didn't want them to hurt themselves—and there were other reasons. Then I remembered that if captive deer are placed in a dark room they will not struggle, but allow themselves to be handled without resistance. I thought that per- haps the same conditions might have the ame effect on buffaloes. I ordered the light removed, went back into the pen and began to grope around, trying to find a buffalo calf. Before I could do it, one of hem found me. Just where he hit me, I an't remember, and it doesn't really mat- er, but in a few moments it seemed as if the ntire quartet had got my range and were bombarding me from all points of the ompass at once. I started to retreat in airly good order, but one particularly icious plunge laid me low on the floor of he barn, and the retreat became a rout. scrambled out of the pen and bid the alves "good-night."

Next morning, Morrison was so sure that was going to kill all four of the little uffaloes, and begged so hard to be allowed o save two by taking them back to their mothers, that I gave him permission to do o. When he had gone, I called the ditor and told him that the time had come o give the two remaining babies their rst meal. We went to the barn together, ach carrying a quart bottle of milk, with rubber nipple attached to it. I opened he pen and held out my bottle to the earer calf. His reaction was to wheel and, ke a four-footed flash of lightning, to ick that bottle into about ten thousand ieces. Evidently our work was cut out or us. We built a stall on one side of the en, and as the wild-eyed little demons wept around the enclosure I stept out nd seized one, and, before he knew it, acked him into the stall. One arm was ver his shoulder, the other under his hroat. He could not move backward or o either side. All he could do was to lunge forward, kicking and butting and ellowing at the top of his lungs. I urned to the editor and said quite cheer- ully:

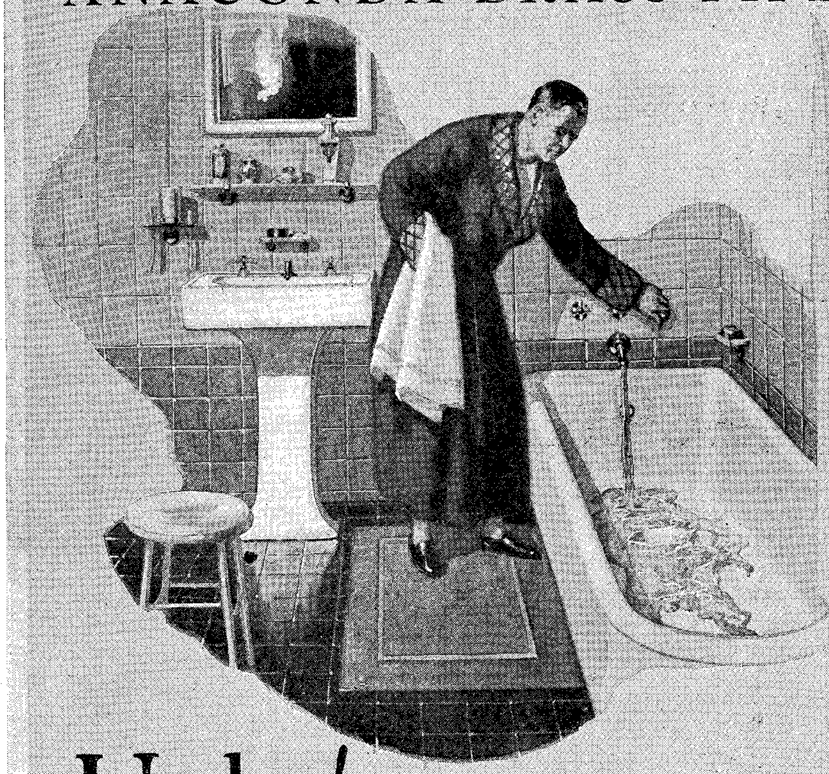
"Will you kindly take that extra bottle milk and put the nipple into this calf's outh?"

The editor had been watching the calf nd did not like the looks of it, and in uth the air in the vicinity of that stall *as* rather full of horns and hoofs. He ood in the middle of the floor and ratched his head.

"Look here, Baynes," he said, "any one ho wants that job may have it; I don't ant it."

Now there are times when, if a man has ny profanity hidden in his system, it aps forth from its hiding-place with artling suddenness. One of those times ad come for me, and the editor decided hat he'd take the job after all. He thrust he nipple into the open mouth of the ellowing calf, and the latter after sputter- g, butting and kicking for a space that

ANACONDA BRASS PIPE



Ugh! *rusty water again!*

A RUSH of rust-stained water into your bath tub; the inevitable delay to let the water run, in the hope that it will clear. Could anything be more disagreeable?

Anaconda Brass Pipe cannot rust or clog with rust deposits. It delivers a full flow of clear water day and night as long as your house stands.

Yet it costs only a little more than iron or steel pipe—about $75 for a $15,000 house—and you are assured of perfect water service always.

Let us send you free a copy of our booklet, "Ten Years Hence," which answers your questions on plumbing economy.

THE AMERICAN BRASS COMPANY
GENERAL OFFICES: WATERBURY, CONNECTICUT

New York, Chicago
Boston, Philadelphia, Providence
Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Detroit
Cincinnati, St. Louis, San Francisco

ANACONDA
from mine to consumer

Mills and Factories:
Ansonia, Conn., Torrington, Conn.
Waterbury, Conn., Buffalo, N.Y.
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World's largest Manufacturers of Copper, Brass, and Nickel Silver—in Sheets, Wire, Rods, Tubes.

STERNO
CANNED HEAT

The Great Gift of Ready Flame

Early man kept fires always burning. Fire was too valuable to lose. Ancients prayed for fire. Indians rubbed sticks of wood together.

TODAY we have STERNO. The handy Canned Heat, with its magic of many uses. Concentrated fuel, in a convenient, little package. Ever ready for instant service. Pleasingly inexpensive.

You can use the 25c Sterno Stove in 196 ways, indoors and outdoors, for every form of cooking. Nursery, sick room, college, shaving, on trains, in hotels, camping and trips. Coffee, bacon and eggs, soup, tea, oyster stew, spaghetti and lots of hot dishes quick.

All for 50c
Sterno Canned Heat For Instant Cooking

75c Value

This 25c STERNO Stove, Extinguisher, and FIVE EXTRA CANS of Heat, if you use Certificate below

This Special Introductory Offer will appeal to everyone who uses good judgment in buying. The Sterno Certificate below is worth 25c to you in the purchase of the wonderful 75c Sterno Outfit shown above of a Sterno Stove and 6 cans of Sterno Canned Heat. You can buy the complete 75c Outfit now from your dealer for only 50c if you use the 25c Sterno Certificate, or if your dealer can't supply send 50c and the Certificate direct to us and get the 75c Outfit sent to you prepaid. Offer good only until July 10, 1924.

Note: In Far West, above outfit is 90c value, with Certificate 65c; and in Canada the price is $1.10, with Certificate 85c.

After July 10th Sterno Stove above can be bought from dealers at regular price of 25c, Canada 35c, (including one can of Sterno Canned Heat and Extinguisher).

You'll never make 25c any easier. Go to your dealer, or write *direct*. Use the certificate. It's worth 25c cash to purchase your wonderful Sterno outfit. Satisfaction guaranteed or money back.

25c Sterno Certificate

Save it—Use it to Save a Quarter
PRESENT TO DEALER

Must be presented to dealer or direct before July 10, 1924

STERNO CORPORATION, Dept. 161
9 East 37th Street, New York City

I present this 25c Sterno Certificate and 50c in money, express order or check, for the purchase of No. 36 Sterno Outfit and 5 extra cans, on agreement by you that you will accept this Certificate as 25c cash.

Name ....
Street ....
City .... State ....

(When signed by a dealer's customer, Sterno Corporation will redeem Certificate from dealer if sent in by August 10th. Also accepted on Outfits 75, 5002, 5019, 4058, 4042 and 6051)

BIRDS, BEASTS AND TREES

Continued

seemed longer than it really was, finally seized the nipple and sucked as if he wanted to swallow the bottle.

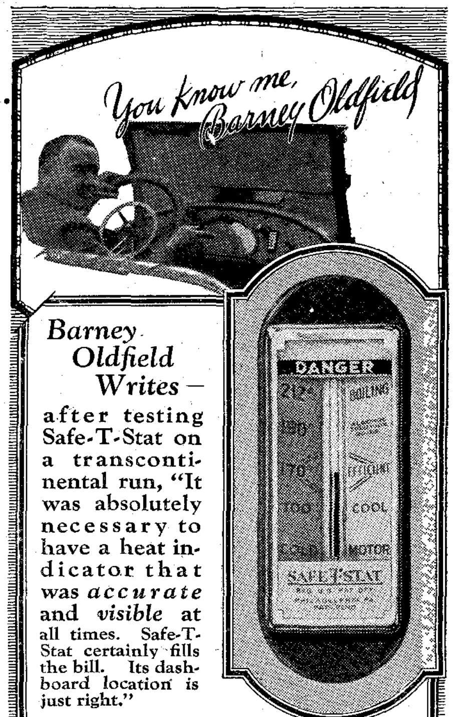
We had a similar fight with the other calf, and took comfort in the thought that we could at least prevent them from starving themselves to death. That evening at seven o'clock the circus was repeated, but at ten o'clock, when we went out to administer the final meal of the day, one of the calves took a few steps toward me, and when I held out the bottle of milk he took the nipple and sucked like Mary's little lamb. From that time we had no trouble in getting the calves to feed.

When they had become thoroughly familiar with the drinking-bottle, they were introduced to a calf-feeder, from which they drank as contentedly as domestic calves. One day while one of them was so occupied I slipped a halter over his head before he knew it. He capered all over the field like a dog with his first tin can, but presently calmed down, and I snapt a lead-rope onto the halter ring, and tried to lead him. I had tied knots in the rope to give me a better hold. As I started to pull, the buffalo planted his feet firmly in the mud. I pulled and pulled until at last, finding that his neck would not stretch any further, the calf gave a tremendous leap forward and planted his feet as before. But gradually he learned what was required of him and trotted along with me very nicely. I soon found that the calves disliked to be separated, and that they traveled much more willingly if they were taken out together. After that they usually were treated as a team. We named them "War Whoop" and "Tomahawk."

When the babies were ten weeks old, I put a little calf-yoke on them. Perhaps they did not actually turn somersaults, but they seemed to, and the remains of the yoke lay on the ground, beyond repair. Another and stouter yoke was used, and this resisted their most furious efforts to get rid of it. In a few days they did not mind it at all and were actually drawing light loads, like little logs of wood, attached to a rope which was made fast to the yoke ring.

At the age of five months the youngsters were very strong, and when hitched to a stone-boat or "drag" intended for adult oxen, they could haul it all over the country with me standing on it to drive them. But long before they were as old as that I had them measured for harness, single and double. I say "measured" because a harness-maker actually did arrive one morning with a tape-measure. As a matter of fact he never used it. I tethered the calves for him, but after watching their antics for a few moments, he decided that he could "estimate" their measurements, and this he did. The harness had to be returned more than once for alterations, but at last it fitted them and they were ready for the work they were to do.

So many relics of the great pioneer days have disappeared, or are fast doing so, that it seems most desirable to save these animals, the remnant of the once great race that peopled the plains, and furnished food for the early settlers. Mr. Baynes created a great interest in this movement, by



Barney Oldfield Writes—

after testing Safe-T-Stat on a transcontinental run, "It was absolutely necessary to have a heat indicator that was *accurate* and *visible* at all times. Safe-T-Stat certainly fills the bill. Its dashboard location is just right."

SAFE-T-STAT

ENGINE HEAT INDICATOR
Visible Night and Day—Theft-proof
Drop-proof—Accurate under all conditions
One Model Fits All Cars
If your dealer can't supply you write direct

THE SAFE-T-STAT CO.
Drexel Bldg.
PHILADELPHIA

Price $10

The Doctor's Cheerful Office

Fill up those bare walls with interesting pictures. You can do it in a few minutes by using

Moore Push-Pins

Glass Heads—Steel Points
Moore Push-less Hangers
"The Hanger with the Twist"
Easy to use—Protect the walls

10c pkts. Sold everywhere. In Canada 15c.

MOORE PUSH-PIN CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

Banish Pimples By Using Cuticura
Soap to Cleanse
Ointment to Heal
Try our new Shaving Stick.

HAY FEVER: Its Prevention and Cure

By Wm. C. Hollopeter, M.D.

A newly revised and authoritative book for both laymen and physicians, giving the history of Hay Fever, the causes of it, how it may be prevented, and its treatment, with special emphasis on the new Immunizing Method.

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Springfield, Missouri

exhibiting his buffaloes, and speaks thus about it:

For it should be noted that they were not being broken as a "stunt," but for the purpose of creating additional interest in the American Bison Society, organized to prevent the buffalo from becoming extinct.

And they played a gallant part. Again and again they appeared at great agricultural fairs and sportsmen's shows, to show their speed and strength and indomitable spirit; to remind Americans that the remnant of a once great race was worthy of salvation. They literally reared and plunged and kicked and galloped their way into the hearts of thousands of red-blooded people willing and able to take a hand in preserving their fellows. They tore around the track at a fair in Worcester, and the people of Worcester raised the money which put The American Bison Society on its feet.

Their last public appearance was at a great agricultural fair at Waterville, Maine. They were then two-and-a-half years old and veterans in harness. There were two hundred and fifty teams of steers on the fair grounds, and I issued a challenge to all for a contest of speed on the track. At first no one accepted it, but presently a young farmer, a very good sport, came to talk it over. He said that he had no team that he could race against me, but that he had a single steer that was a wonder. It was broken to the sulky and had a great reputation for speed. If I would race one of the buffaloes against that steer, he would take me up. Of course I agreed. I selected War Whoop for this test, and I hitched him to a sulky. The steer was hitched to another and we trotted out on the track. As we came down toward the grandstand we "got the word," the buffalo jumped clean out in front, and the steer never saw anything but his tail after that. We won by a quarter of a mile on a half-mile track.

"VENERABLE WOODS"

MISS LOIS DWIGHT COLE gives us in *American Forests and Forest Life* (Washington) a clear and beautiful picture of the woods as they were before the devastating hand of man wrecked their glory, and, in contrast, the sad ruin that should make any one stop to think. Miss Cole says:

Three years ago we followed this same trail.
How cool it was; the pines rose straight and tall
Until they touched the sky; their waving tops
We could not see, but only hear, as they
Talked with the wind. Long vistas opened—trees,
And yet more trees, on every side—hemlocks
And spruces, too. The sky was hid, but here
And there a patch of gold came down to teach
Some youthful pine or balsam how to grow
Up straight and tall and be a credit to
Those who had gone before. The ground was soft
And springy, with a pungent tang which made
Us want to stop and sniff at every step.
The light was soothing, green and dim. Why, we
Could tramp for days on trails like this. See, there
A rabbit hops across the path. A brook
Runs races with the trail. Last night some deer

Your Teeth *are not safe unless your mouth glands work properly*

This tooth paste does more than clean—*it stimulates the mouth glands to protect your teeth*

INSTEAD of being washed all day by the cleansing fluids of the mouth—today our teeth are constantly immersed in an acid bath.

The mouth glands which nature intended to counteract these acids do not work properly. Our present soft diet does not give them the exercise which hard, tough foods did.

By gently stimulating the salivary glands, you can make the natural processes of the mouth counteract these acids and the teeth will be kept clean and safe all of the time.

Your mouth healthy, your teeth safe

Pebeco has a stimulating effect on the salivary glands. It makes them work in a normal, healthy fashion.

As soon as Pebeco enters the mouth, the fluids from these glands begin to flow more freely. They wash all through the mouth, neutralizing the acids as fast as they form.

Pebeco leaves your whole mouth in a healthy, live condition.

Thousands are giving up the vain attempt to keep back the mouth acids by brushing them away. They are turning to Pebeco. They find *if they keep their mouths healthy with Pebeco, they keep their teeth clean.*

Sound white teeth are important to your appearance and they directly affect your health. Pebeco leaves your whole mouth tingling with cleanliness and health—stimulating the natural cleansing process to keep your teeth sound and white.

Made only by Lehn & Fink, Inc. At all druggists. *Canadian Agents:* Harold F. Ritchie & Company, Ltd., 10 McCaul Street, Toronto, Ont.

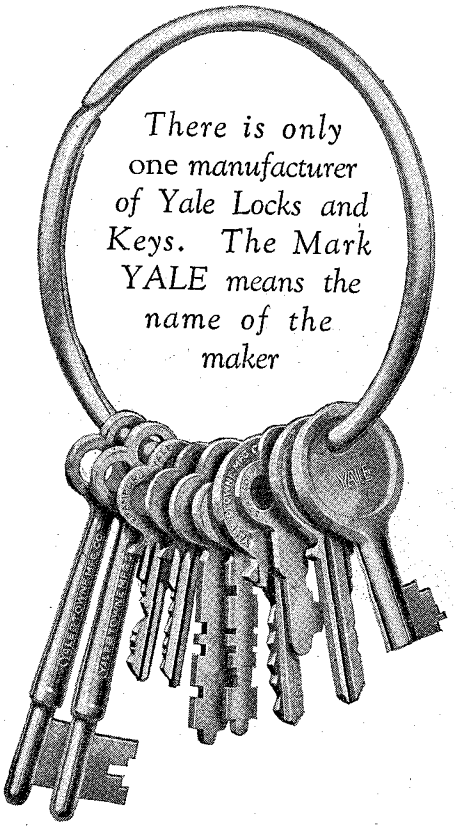
Send Coupon for Free Generous Tube

LEHN & FINK, Inc., Dept. G13
635 Greenwich Street, New York, N. Y.
Send me free your new large sized sample tube of Pebeco.
Name..
Address..
....

PEBECO
TOOTH PASTE
PEBECO
TOOTH

Free Offer

TRADE **YALE** MARK



There is only one manufacturer of Yale Locks and Keys. The Mark YALE means the name of the maker

THE NAME YALE plainly marked on every Yale Lock and on every Yale Key is your visible guarantee that it is Yale. No other lock is so marked.

The Yale line of locks covers every type — builders' locks, night latches, guard locks, padlocks and bank locks—with keys of every form—flat keys, round keys and the paracentric keys. They are Yale in origin and Yale in quality.

Other locks may *look* like Yale, but in the Yale Locks there is that satisfying difference in action, long life and security that makes them worthy of the name YALE.

Ask your dealer for YALE *marked locks.*

The Yale & Towne Mfg. Company
Stamford, Conn., U. S. A.
Canadian Branch at St. Catharines, Ont.

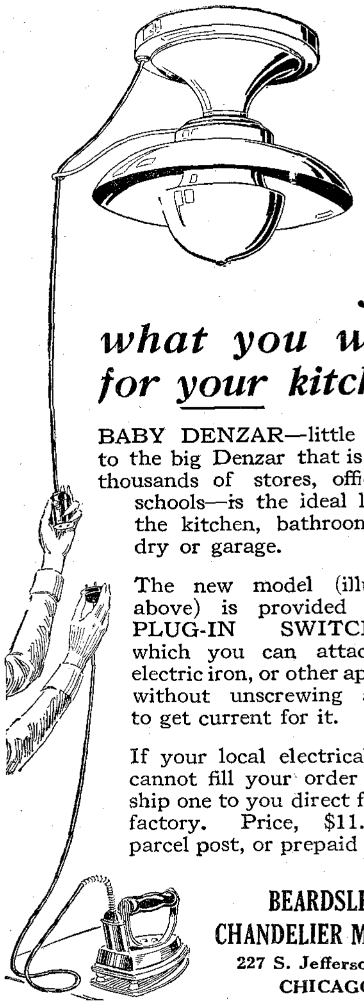
YALE

BIRDS, BEASTS AND TREES

Continued

Drank here—a fawn, a doe, two bucks; their marks
Are plainly seen in the sweet-smelling muck.
The ferns are quite crushed down. The water's clear
And cold. At last we reach the pond—"Dog Pond"
It's called, because there were so many wolves
Long years ago. The trail ends in a grove
Of feath'ry tamaracks. Spruces and pines
Come gaily trooping down in files as near
The water as they dare. Across the pond
A red fox skulks along, waving his brush;
A trout flops lazily, and all is still
And calm.

To-day we tramp along the selfsame trail.
Nelt plods ahead. The coffee-pot and pan
Make an infernal din each step he takes.
The sun beats down; it is so close and hot
We scarce can breathe. The raspberry bushes
Are clutching at us as we pass; they rip
Along our sides and scratch our hands. A few
Black trunks rise here and there, like fingers from
The hand of some martyr who has been burned
To death for crime he knew not of. They gleam
Like evil eyes beneath the sun and smell
Bitter, acrid. The sky is pressing close,
As if it wished to blot this horror out.
The ground is hard, with roots to catch our feet.
A stretch of corduroy comes now, worse than
The trail to walk. The air is dead. We wish
To rest on every stone we see. The brook,
Of course, is dry; only a pool remains—
Turgid, thick, vile—to breed mosquitoes where
Once deer drank deep. What's happened? Why, you see,
Two years ago they lumbered this whole tract.
They took them all, from pines who gravely saw
Our fathers land at Plymouth down to trees
So small they scarce could reach your finger's span—
Perhaps nineteen years old. They left the slash
Around. Of course, it burned; it always does when they
Have cut the trees. We reach the pond. The camp
Is seen across the lake. Some men are here.
For now McMann is cutting a new tract.
The pond has shrunk; it seems to wince beneath
Our gaze. Some orange peels and bright tin cans
Bob on the waves; more cans and bottles strew
The shore. The trout? Oh! they are dead; the men
Used sticks of dynamite to save the time
It took to catch them with a fly. The trees
Come back? Why, no; they never can; at least
Not pine and spruce. Wild cherry, birch, and beech
In ninety years, perhaps, but when they cut and burn
The virgin forest, then it goes for good.
Men mess all things. Why can't they leave some woods?



Just what you want for your kitchen!

BABY DENZAR—little brother to the big Denzar that is used in thousands of stores, offices and schools—is the ideal light for the kitchen, bathroom, laundry or garage.

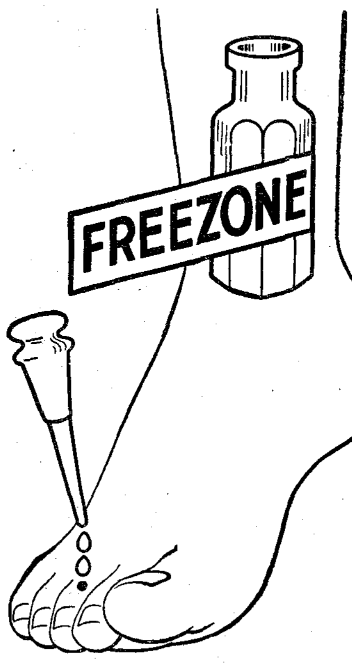
The new model (illustrated above) is provided with a **PLUG-IN SWITCH** to which you can attach your electric iron, or other appliance, without unscrewing a lamp to get current for it.

If your local electrical dealer cannot fill your order we will ship one to you direct from the factory. Price, $11.00, by parcel post, or prepaid express.

BEARDSLEE CHANDELIER MFG. CO.
227 S. Jefferson St.,
CHICAGO

Corns

Lift Off – No Pain!



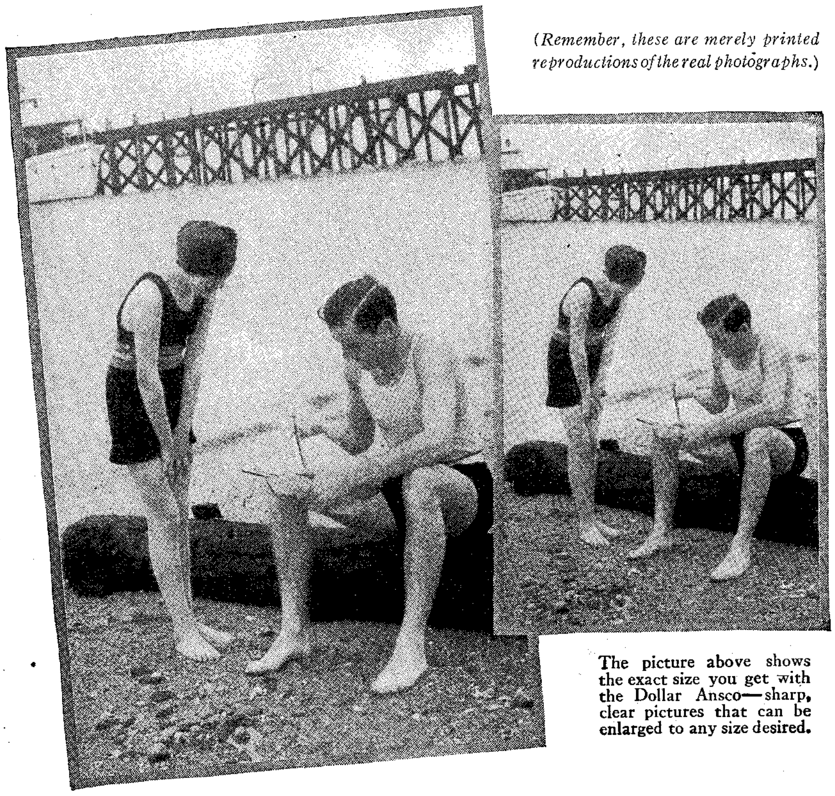
Doesn't hurt one bit. Drop a little "Freezone" on an aching corn, instantly that corn stops hurting, then shortly you lift it right off with fingers. Your druggist sells a tiny bottle of "Freezone" for a few cents, sufficient to remove every hard corn, soft corn, or corn between the toes, and the foot calluses, without soreness or irritation.

SAD STORY OF NUTTY NELL, THE PET PIG

FIRST get your pig, then build a pen for him, even if you have to use most of he material and paint you have carefully oarded for something else, and do not orget to paint the pig's name on his pen, r possibly he might fail to locate it after ome social excursion—that is, you do all his, if in your innermost soul you feel such yearning for a pig that it can not be strained. One person at any rate had ich a feeling, and did not repress it, and e tells about his experience in The Con- ibutor's Club of *The Atlantic Monthly* oston), as follows:

> All of your life you've wanted a pig; d now that at last you've got a place the country, you decided to have a pig, matter at what cost. For in addition the prospect of a curly-tailed pig at will fraternize with the baby, there the more material prospect of the pig ting the garbage. And the garbage is ways a difficult problem in the burying hen the soil is rocky and a ledge of shale aits the pickax everywhere.
>
> All the farmers in the countryside ve pigs, until you really settle down the business of getting one. And then e pigs vanish overnight. This farmer d two, but sold them; another gave his ay to a friend and the third had none all, and never had any. With dying pes you visit the last prospect, who is af, and bellow at him as he rides uncon- rnedly down a large field on a tractor ich snorts and rocks in its job of turning reen pasture into loamy brown. As the ospect blithely ignores your shouts, you tice in the barnyard an enormous sow, ostrate in the mud, exhausted from eat- , and with a litter of white pigs of the e of large rats. Like rats they run in and t of the barn, and like kittens they mble over doorsills and frolic about in and t of holes around the barn. Innocence d quaintness!
>
> Desperately you dash down the field er the deaf one, puffing and snorting much as the tractor, stumbling over e brown clods of earth in the wake of e plow, and shriek at the farmer. nally, when you're gasping and no nger can run, after a long canter abreast the tractor, the farmer emits a distin- ishable "H-uuuh?" and stops the en- e. In the quiet stillness of the fields u plead nobly for a pig, just *one* pig. athery jaws masticating tobacco alone sturb the serenity of his face; and when ur argument is finished, exhausting mpletely your supply of air, he replies onically, "Too young; two more weeks"; d moves on, leaving you alone and rag- , a sorry figure surrounded by derisive res.
>
> Verbally you wash your hands of all s. The baby has other things to in- est him; and the garbage can be burned. t the vision of a young pig, slathering lightedly when you approach to feed n, persists. So when a friend arrives with box two days later, contentment fills ur heart. A hatchet rips the boards from e top of the box, and there stands your . He's *yours;* you can do with him what u will (if he lets you do it).
>
> This particular pig is about a foot long, d has, by virtue of the country humor of r friend, a pink-paper rose tied round its ck. Through manipulation the rose ts rakishly on one pink ear. The

(*Remember, these are merely printed reproductions of the real photographs.*)

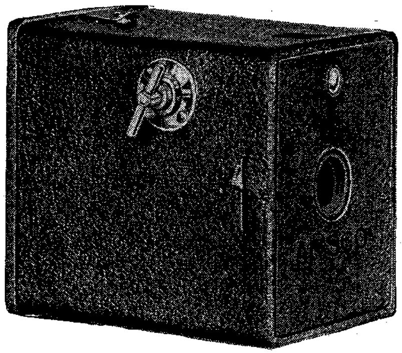


The picture above shows the exact size you get with the Dollar Ansco—sharp, clear pictures that can be enlarged to any size desired.

Think of it—
one dollar now buys a
regular roll-film Ansco Camera

Go over the whole world with a fine-tooth-comb — and you won't find another camera to match it! For the simple reason that the Dollar Ansco is the only roll-film camera at that price on the market.

Think of being able to buy a regular, honest-to-goodness camera for your boy or girl, or as a sport prize, for just one little dollar.



Uses Roll Film

It is constructed of wood and so strong that you can stand on it. Easy to operate so that a child can manage it. A never-failing little picture taker, which you'll find stands up with the best of them. Takes clear pictures, size 1⅝" x 2½", which enlarge to any size.

Now is the best picture-taking time. With a Dollar Ansco you can have all the fun of this fascinating game with little expense.

Should your dealer not have the Ansco Dollar Camera when you ask for it, don't worry—you can get this great bargain anyway. Just clip a dollar bill right now to the coupon below and your Dollar Ansco will be on the way to you just as fast as the U. S. mails can rush it.

Illustrated catalog sent free on request

Emergency Coupon—Use only if your dealer cannot supply you.

ANSCO PHOTOPRODUCTS, INC.
BINGHAMTON, N. Y.
I'll give Ansco a fair trial, so here's:—
☐ A dollar for a Dollar Ansco Camera
☐ A dollar for four rolls of Speedex Film to fit my Dollar Ansco
Name
Address

For Dealers: Pin your card or letterhead to this coupon for immediate information about the new Ansco Sales Plan. L.D. 6-28

ANSCO
Dollar Camera

for Health

Start the Day Right with ENO's

first thing in the morning

drink a glass of water, cold or hot, health-enlivened with a "dash" of sparkling, clean-tasting, refreshing ENO's "Fruit Salt"-Derivative Compound. ENO's relieves constipation *pleasantly*, and insures that inner cleanliness which is by far more important than bathing the outer body. Get a bottle today and begin at once to really live the life of happy health.

Sales Agents:
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171 Madison Ave., New York
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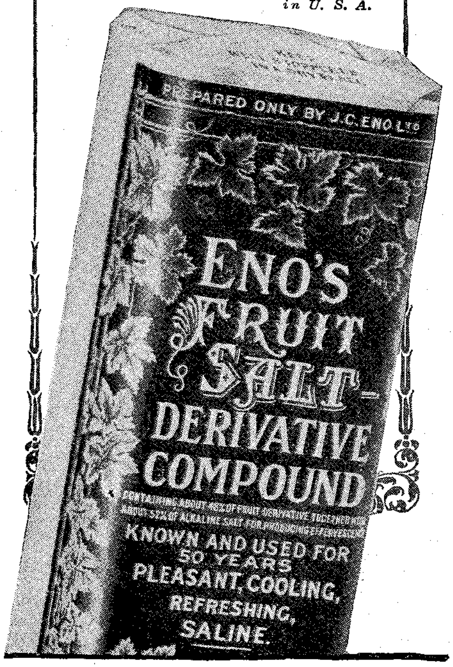
Prepared only by
J. C. Eno, Ltd.
London, England

At All Druggists
75c and $1.25

The words "Fruit Salt" and ENO, and the design on the label, are protected by registration in U. S. A.


PREPARED ONLY BY J.C.ENO LTD
ENO'S
FRUIT
SALT-
DERIVATIVE
COMPOUND
KNOWN AND USED FOR 50 YEARS
PLEASANT, COOLING, REFRESHING, SALINE

BIRDS, BEASTS AND TREES

Continued

assembled company look at the pig and murmur how clean and white and cute he looks. The pig surveys them defiantly, with a malevolent gleam in his small red eye.

"How old is she?" asks your wife.

"Two and a half weeks."

"Isn't that a shame! So innocent, and away from its mother."

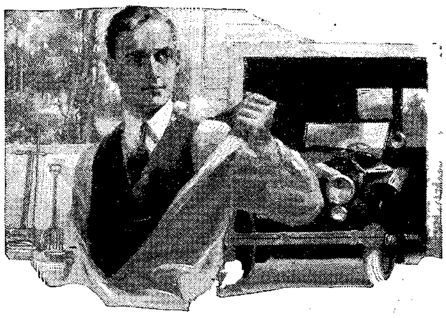
The conversation is interrupted by the pig, who tumbles out of the box, slides through fumbling, outstretched hands, and gallops down the porch.

"Catch him!" shriek all in chorus.

The pig does not wait to be caught, but eludes his pursuers, wriggles under the rail, and drops twenty feet on some rocks. Cries from the women; curses from the men; moans of sympathy from the baby. Expecting to see a dying pig, you look over the rail; but there goes the pig loping off through the grass, and before the hunt is resumed he has disappeared in a large berry-patch. The assembly scatters to catch the pig. Thick canes from last year bar the way with vicious thorns, you stumble over a root and land on all fours, scratched into savageness, and come face to face with the pig. His snout is bleeding, also. You gaze stupidly into his face as he squats there, and he does equally as well for you. But, being quicker-witted, he wheels about suddenly, you see the waving white tail, and then all is the darkness of the berry-patches. Before you can regain your feet there are cries of, "I got 'im," rebellious squeals, and the pig is returned to the box.

He must now be fed, and to feed him is a problem. The baby's bottles long since have been discarded, and the pig is too young to eat. A rubber tube is found, and your wife volunteers to feed the pig, having practised previously for a year and a half on the baby. The theory is excellent. On the principle that liquids seek their lowest level, one end of the tube is held up high, dangling from a bowl of milk, the other stuck in the pig's mouth. The pig gurgles, sucks, and laps noisily, but gets little. After most of the milk is on the floor and your wife's dress is hopelessly stained, you reluctantly come to the conclusion that it won't work this way. The bowl is filled up again and you douse the pig's head in it; but tho his ears and eyes are bathed in milk, his mouth gets none. And when the problem seems hopeless of solution, it is all ended when Master Pig licks milky fingers, grunts with satisfaction, and is put away in the box for the night.

The next morning the pig is still a novelty and, as such, accorded every attention. (The baby alone refuses to join the circle of admirers.) After matutinal inspections have been completed, it finally dawns that the pig must have a pen. Lumber carefully saved for a tool-house, chicken-wire that should be used for the garden, asbestos shingles laid by for a rainy day and leaky roofs, are dragged out from cover and the work begins. And on the slope that curves from the house to the lake, under two walnuts—pretty things with their rough black bark and plumes of light green leaves—the pen is constructed. Many things need paint around the house, but the can of dark green paint frugally hoarded is flung with a dripping brush on the pen that hides beneath the walnut trees. And



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stakes soon stick their green heads around the pen for the wire and planks to be nailed on. Indeed, nothing is too much trouble to encompass the comfort of the pig, even carefully shingling a lean-to at one side of the pen. Still, the pen looks tidy when finished: the gray shingles and green pen and green trough and, needless to add, a partly green pig. The trough is small and has the pig's name painted on the end in white letters; it is big enough, at that, for the pig to stand in it while eating. And on the end of the pen near the house is emblazoned in white letters:

NUTTY NELL

The adjective indicated his temperament. Nell was secure at last. And being adaptable, where affairs gastronomic were concerned, it was but a day or so before he learned to devour coarse flour and water. And then he ate so much flour and water that he had no room for garbage.

It would not do to say that faithfulness and loyalty were among his virtues. Nell tolerated anybody who fed him. But he accepted food only on his own terms. The moment you approached with the pan of food, Nell would try to nudge it from your hand altogether; failing in that, he would stand in the trough, so that you would either have to wait until he was tired of standing there, or simply pour the food on his back. He received it usually on his back. And when he didn't get what he thought was sufficient, he would express his displeasure by grunts and squeals and by pushing the trough around the pen with his nose.

This is surprizing, until it becomes noticeable how his neck has grown, and you realize that the pig is no longer a baby pig, but growing up. Where formerly the boards met the grass on all sides of the pen in neat lines, now jagged holes appear, where Nell has rooted. And all the stones have been removed by him to the lake side of the pen, and there he stretches out day and night, scorning contemptuously his house with the gray shingles.

If pigs could be brought to realize how much more attractive as pets they were when babies, perhaps they would take some steps to stop their excessive embonpoint. The "Contributor" discovered, to his dismay, that the pen rocked and stretched with the growth of "Nutty Nell." The pen, he found, changed its appearance with the day, and "Nutty Nell" arranged things to suit himself. The contributor continues the sad story:

Indeed the pen is fast losing its original look. It changes with the pig. One morning you find that the post holding up the pig's house has been rooted out and the house itself has been torn down by the pig. By this time the pig has risen above his environment, changing it to suit himself, instead of changing himself to suit his surroundings. And, with a contemptuous disregard of the family, he has begun to whiff malodorously. If your wife would come out openly and say, "I told you so," it wouldn't be so bad; but a reproachful look when the breeze blows landward from the lake says, with more emphasis than words alone could do, "I told you the pen was too near the house."

As summer wanes, the pig becomes more blatant and noisome, pushing the tin basin (which has superseded his

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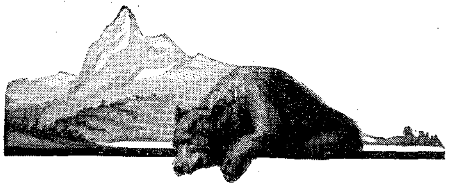

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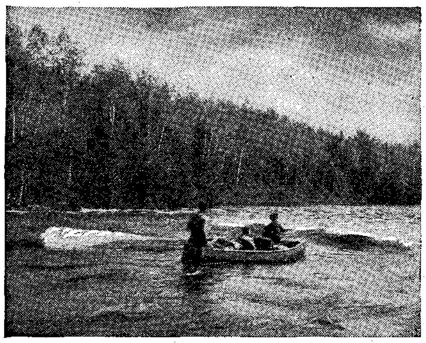

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trough) around his pen. Tin and rocks! What a din! *Zip, crash, bang, boom*—Nell bounces the tin pan from one rock to another, around the pen, showing how *he* feels toward everything. At night, when the flowers nod quietly in their slumber, and no noise breaks the stillness of the darkness, Nell continues his activities. Ofttimes visitors, unaccustomed to country noises, having at last accustomed themselves to the tinkle of glass in the pantry as the chipmunk tries for the butter, are startled by a loud crash from the direction of the lake. Useless to persuade them that it's only Nell being savage with the basin.

Then, too, while you like children theoretically, there is a constant juvenile flood of visitors to the pig. And just when you are trying to concentrate mentally on some difficult bit of writing, when absolute quiet seems the one thing you simply must have, Nell lets loose with a series of inharmonious snout-thumbing grunts, and there are loud howls of delight from Nell's callers.

And while the pen falls to pieces slowly, you wonder idly whether it will last till autumn, when Nell will be reduced to toothsome hams and succulent bacon. You erase one dream fulfilled from your mental calendar, and speculate about a goat. A goat is admirable because of his wise, cynical look, and, moreover, he has undoubtedly a sense of humor that the pig lacks. So you decide that next spring you will certainly buy a goat.

THE PHILIPPINE LIZARD THAT TALKS ENGLISH

IF you happen to be out in the Philippine jungle, and the wilderness all at once resounds with voices of reproach, exclaiming in soprano, bass, alto or tenor, "What, you?" do not fear it is the voice of your conscience. No, indeed, for, according to the editor of the Hattiesburg *Morning Herald* it is presumably nothing more serious than the "talking lizard." We give the editor's comments on this strange if true creature:

> Challenged by a skeptical reader to prove the truth of the recent remark that there's a big lizard in the Philippines that talks English, we can not at once produce the said lizard, but he's there, in great numbers, honor bright! Any returned Service man, or visitor from the Islands, will attest the truth of the story. That's the first thing one hears in Manila: "Have you seen the 'What You' bird? That's what the lizard says: "What you!" They call him a bird, but he has no wings, and he crawls on the ground, and he looks like a dry-land alligator. He says those two words, "What you" with an explosive force and clearness that sounds entirely human, sometimes with emphasis on "WHAT" and other times on "YOU," sometimes like a question, "What! YOU?" and other times like a challenge, "WHAT you!" The words are spoken as clearly as any human could speak them. It is a strange experience, in the gloaming, to hear big ones and little ones all saying "What you," some in basso, some in soprano, others in alto and tenor, some loud, some low, sometimes

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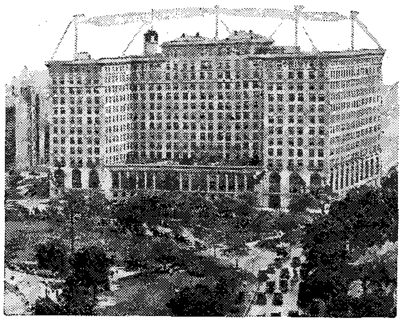

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like an imprecation, other times like the lullaby croon of Old Mammy.

With a party of Army officers, the writer visited the famous old Cathedral, about twenty miles from Manila, one evening in the summer of 1919. Fine boulevard roads extend from Manila through the forests and jungles—with troops of monkeys chattering on all sides, and huge boa-constrictors and pythons swinging by their powerful tails among the leafy boughs. They surely make the monkeys look out, and man, too, must watch his step in the Philippine jungles.

The party arrived at the Cathedral after dinner, and the great bells were tolling dolefully. All nature was astir in the deep surrounding jungle. Conversing with the Spanish Padres in the patio, the visitors were astounded on hearing a sudden roar: "What, YOU?" The words were echoed in all kinds of voices. It was the Talking Lizard of Luzon. One of the gentle Padres said smiling: "Ah, yes, my sons, that's the famous Talking Lizard. They were taught English by the Yankee Dough-boys of twenty years ago, and that's all they remember of it." He went out into the fringe of the jungle, wrestled around a bit and came back holding one of the ugly, squirming reptiles.

The Talking Lizard which is a couple of feet long, has a skin pouch on its under side, like that of a pelican. When disturbed, or peevish, it inflates this pouch until he stands almost upright; then he expels the air in short gusts, forming perfectly the words, "What, YOU!" It always says it five times in succession.

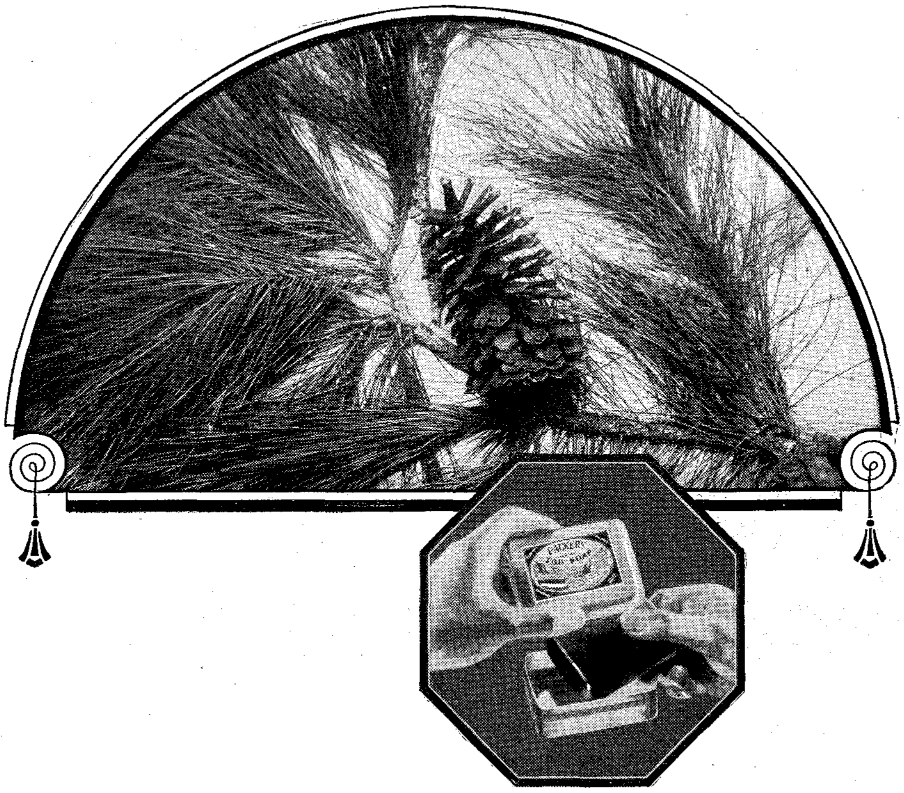
Wanting something extraordinary, and a python being barred, the writer purchased a Talking Lizard at the Botanical Gardens and put him in a spaghetti box, to bring back home, knowing that a Talking Lizard would be worth his weight in gold. Later he learned the law prohibited taking one of the curious creatures out of the Philippines; they are needed there to eat centipedes and venomous bugs. Nevertheless, of course, the lizard was among the sundry boxes of curios which the writer was taking aboard, in the long line of homeward-bound Service men, on the transport *Thomas*. The beauty, the brains and the wealth of the Philippines were congregated to see the ship go, and the military band was playing "Aloha Oe."

"What have you in that long box?" sked the Customs Inspector, on the ground at the end of the gangplank.

"Oh, nothing much—just a few curios," was the reply. "All hunkey, pass on," he aid. The lizard heard it, too, and thought himself safe, on his getaway to America, or half-way across the gangplank there was a commotion inside the box and above he music and the tumult there sounded a mothered and hideous shriek: "What, you? WHAT, you! What YOU! What YOU! W-h-a-t, Y-o-u!"

"Halt that tall fellow!" yelled the ustoms man, and the line was stopt. 'Fetch him back," he said, and, rather han start a fight right there before the Governor-General and the staff, we took the ritter back and handed him to the officer.

Everybody laughed, and the little gouk boy kiyied at us as he lugged the lizard back to the Gardens. We could hear the poor thing yelling in misery and anguish, 'What, YOU," etc., as the transport sailed away from the Islands. It was tough luck, but we were comforted by the secret possession of three monkeys and a horned owl n our stateroom. Don't let any one tell you that the lizard of Luzon doesn't talk. He DO.



Some common sense on the relation of Dandruff to Baldness

THERE are so many bewildering theories on Baldness, its cause and the way to prevent it, that we believe really intelligent men will welcome this sane advice in a recent article by the professor of Dermatology of a leading university. (Notice that he does not, just as we do not, offer any cure-all for baldness.)

"For the preservation of the hair, the skin on which it grows (i. e., the scalp) is the place that needs the attention.

"The best way to assist the skin to keep in a normal and healthy condition is to keep it clean and free from irritation. The scalp is subjected to little or no irritation, so the problem is reduced, for the most part, to keeping it clean."

Of course, you realize that a scalp with dandruff is not a perfectly clean scalp. Therefore, it cannot be a perfectly healthy scalp. So, to keep your hair and scalp clean, healthy and free from dandruff, shampoo regularly once a week with Packer's Tar Soap. Work up a thick, creamy lather and massage it well into the scalp with the finger-tips. Now rinse. Then lather again, massage it well in and rinse *thoroughly*.

This is the best and simplest way we know of to correct dandruff and prevent premature baldness. So, if your hair and scalp do not respond to this simple method, don't experiment with treatments which promise more than your common sense tells you is reasonable. First consult your family physician—if he finds there is no underlying cause due to your general health, he may recommend you to a scalp specialist.

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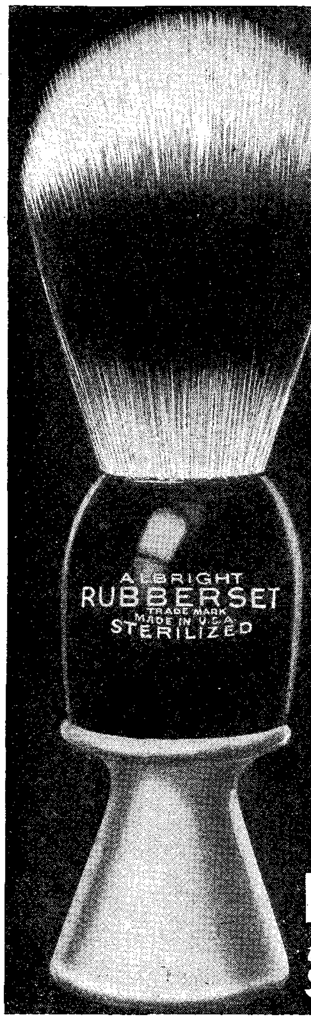

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COLORS THE FOREST GIVES US

THERE is magic in the woods, magic of all kinds. When the fairies of the forest wave their wands sick people are restored to health by the healing perfumed air. Then it has always been within the fairy's power to change the costume of human folk, and whatever any one may believe about the art of magic, this change of costume still holds good, as far as color goes. Many a skeptic when donning his sleek and shiny silk hat and aristocratic broadcloth coat would hardly believe that he owes their splendor to the magic of the woods. Such, however, is the case, and the tree known as logwood has given of its dye to produce this result. Louis E. Wise in *American Forests an* *Forest Life* (Washington) tells the story o the wonderful magic colors the woods ca give us:

> Logwood—the product of the dye producing trees of Central America and th West Indies—has added to the shiny sleekness of many a silk hat and to the rich an aristocratic sobriety of many a broadclot coat. As a dyestuff, it is at least holding it own against the inroads of some of th black dyestuffs produced not by the forest but by the legerdemain of the mode chemist.
>
> Soon after the discovery of America logwood, or Campeche wood, found its wa into Europe. On aging it gave rise to a coloring matter which the dyers of Englan received with some favor; but certain factors necessary for its proper utilizatio were then not clearly understood and materials dyed with it soon lost their color an their splendor. In the reign of Quee Elizabeth the use of the dye was actuall prohibited by Parliamentary enactmen and from the end of the sixteenth centur until well after the middle of the seventeenth great quantities of the wood, whic contained one of the most valuable an interesting dyestuffs known to our civilization, were indiscriminately burned. Late however, it became apparent that man, n the forest, was at fault, and logwood, reinstated in the good graces of the dyer, f two centuries maintained its supremac as *the* best dyestuff for producing "blacks on silk and wool, cotton, leather, fur, an straw. To-day, in spite of the inroads the synthetic dyes made by the chemis it still ranks with the foremost dyes use in coloring animal fabrics, and during t World War, when the Allies felt the pinc of the German synthetic dye monopoly an the use of the natural dyes was revived, i export and sale were greatly stimulated an increased.
>
> Closely related to logwood, both chemically and botanically, are the solub "redwoods," which are often groupe together under the collective name Brazil-wood.
>
> As in the case of logwood, the barked re woods come into the industry in the form large billets, which are rasped, chipped, an either aged by fermentation and oxidati or extracted with water. Needless to sa the final dyestuff obtained from such extracts is red, and it is fixt to wool throu the agency of suitable mordants. Formerly Brazil-wood was also used in t

dyeing of cotton, both alone and in conjunction with other coloring matters; but in this respect, at least, its days are numbered, as cotton-colored redwoods have been weighed and found wanting.

A totally different class of red dyewoods are the so-called "insoluble" redwoods, which do not yield their coloring matters on extraction with water. They are confirmed alcoholics and require the use of the ethyl alcohol in the preparation of their red dyestuffs.

The nymphs and fauns who used to play among the dim aisles of the forests have all vanished in the twilight of the past, and Mr. Wise says that these forest dyes, too, are going down in the twilight, driven out by the modern synthetic colors, and only a few still are used. "The organic chemist," says Mr. Wise, "has triumphed in competing with nature." However, of the few used, a dyewood called by the homely name of "old fustic" holds its own. Mr. Wise continues:

> A much more important dyewood, product of a South American tree known as *Chlorophora tinctoria* (Gaudich), travels under the rather homely name of "old fustic," as well as under many aliases, such as Cuba wood, yellow wood, and *palo amarillo*. It flourishes in the same regions that harbor the *Cæsalpinia* group, and its interesting yellow dyestuff has on many an occasion demonstrated its usefulness, its versatility, and its persistency in the face of the rushing invasion of coal-tar dyes.
>
> Very closely related to old fustic, however, is the coloring matter produced by a native-born 100 per cent. North American. For centuries, the osage-orange tree had been growing in Oklahoma, Texas, and southern Arkansas, where it had demonstrated its usefulness in the matter of slanting windbreaks and hedges. It was a rather small and misshapen tree, and in consequence it yielded relatively large quantities of wood waste, besides its otherwise useful products. This fact, coupled with the knowledge that in centuries past the Indians of the Red Valley of Texas had extracted the wood and used its coloring matters to stain their blankets, led the Forest Service to investigate the dyeing possibilities of the osage orange. As a result, some nine years ago their chemists found that the two most important dyeing principles of old fustic were also present in the extract obtained from osage orange.
>
> A natural dyestuff, producing varying shades of yellow, orange, and green, and which still enjoys a reputation among the calico printers of Europe, is generally known under the queer name of "Persian berries." It is found in the fruits of various wild and cultivated species of the buckthorn family, a genus so well distributed over the globe that we find its representatives in France, Italy, Spain, Bessarabia, the Levant, Persia, and in America. Their dyestuff has little, if any, advantage over that of its cousin, old fustic, and it is decidedly more expensive.
>
> Another noteworthy and largely used natural dye is known as catechu or cutch, of which there are a number of species.
>
> The cutches are famous for their 'browns." Cotton goods steeped in their solutions and then treated with copper and chromium salts are permanently colored—and these brown colors are fast, not only to light, but to the effects of acids and alkalis as well and even to the demoralizing action of "bleaching powder," before which most dyestuffs sicken and turn pale.

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to and from

Western
Vacation
Lands

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The picturesque Meramec River in Missouri!
A majestic expanse of the Missouri River!
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Rich agricultural areas of Kansas and Colorado!
The famous Pike's Peak and Garden of the Gods region!
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Gets Same Results as Expert Masseur

As every one knows, the masseur, by skillfully manipulating the loggy tissues right at the spot, sets up a vigorous circulation that seems to literally melt the surplus fat away.

The Weil Scientific Reducing Belt operates on exactly the same principle. Made of specially prepared and scientifically fitted rubber, it not only reduces your waistline when you put it on, but is so constructed that every movement you make, every breath you take, imparts a constant, gentle massage to every inch of your abdomen. It massages away the abdominal fat quickly and easily. In a few weeks inches and inches of fat should actually disappear.

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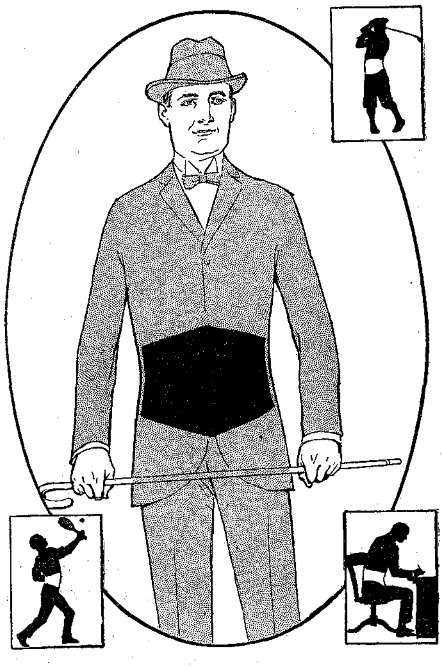
Mail the coupon at once for full description and special Reduced Price Offer. Address THE WEIL COMPANY, 86 Hill Street, New Haven, Conn.



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86 Hill St., New Haven, Conn.

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City.................................State.....

INVESTMENTS - AND - FINANCE

TAKING ADVANTAGE OF OUR GLUT OF GOLD

MONEY IS EASY, to use a technical phrase, to an extent which has not been seen for a decade. Not long ago call money in New York was as low as 1½ per cent., contrasting with a high point of 10 per cent. in 1920. The Government is taking cognizance of the situation in two ways. First, we have a return to pre-war interest rates for government borrowings, the June issue of Treasury Certificates being floated on a 2¾ per cent. basis. And a few days later, the Reserve Bank rediscount rate was reduced to a level which has only once before been reached, the bank rate in Boston being reduced from 4½ to 3½ per cent. and that in New York from 4 to 3½ per cent. The change in the bank rate was, of course, the result of cheap money in our financial center. "In the five and a half years since the war," notes one New York Editor, "the Reserve Banks have consistently, altho not always immediately, adjusted their discount rates to those prevailing in the outside market." As the situation is discust in the June *Federal Reserve Bulletin:*

> In the credit situation, the most notable development has been the continued decline in money rates in the New York market. That the prevailing ease in the money market is not to be attributed solely or primarily to a decreased demand for credit is indicated by the fact that money rates have declined over a period during which there has been little decrease in the volume of commercial borrowing at member banks in the larger cities.
>
> The recent reduction in commercial loans is due to the smaller credit requirements of current business, but the increased ease of money rates reflects not only this slackening in the commercial demand but also the continued increase in the supply of loanable funds caused in considerable part by the large inflow of gold.

A possible increased foreign demand for our money is touched on as follows:

> The existing shortage of funds abroad and the unusually high level of interest rates in Continental Europe has led recently to the flotation of loans by a number of European countries in the United States.
>
> The fact that credits established in the United States are gold credits, and that investment funds are available in larger volume here than abroad has resulted in foreign governments coming to this market not only for long-term capital borrowing, but also to obtain credits to be used in the support of their currencies and exchanges. Flotation of foreign loans in the New York market since the opening of 1924 has been in greater volume than during the corresponding period of the previous year, and, in contrast to 1923, on a larger scale than in the London market.
>
> In addition to loans to European borrowers, which during this year have constituted a larger proportion of the total foreign flotations than in 1923, there has been a larger volume of financing for Canadian enterprises and loans to the governments of Argentina and Japan. The recently established German rediscount bank known as the Schacht Bank, which was organized for the purpose of facilitating the financing of foreign trade and to serve as an interim arrangement pending the creation of the new note-issue bank proposed under the Dawes plan, has been granted short-term credits by New York bankers, and it is expected that there will be further demands for credit from this source.

The cut by the New York Reserve Bank, we read in the New York *Journal of Commerce,* "is expected to facilitate international trade, as the new rate will tend to enable foreign buyers of American goods to conduct their business at less cost by making the surplus of money more available for credit. Incidentally, the new rate will put New York bankers on a better competitive basis with London lenders."

The $150,000,000 issue of Treasury Certificates offered in June and maturing next December carry a 2¾ per cent. interest rate, the lowest this Government has paid in any of its war or post war financing, and probably lower than that of any government during the period since the World War opened in 1914. The Boston *New Bureau* calls attention to the fact that one of the note issues maturing on the same date that the new one was issued bore interest at the rate of 5¾ per cent., "the highest rate paid by the Government for money for more than fifty years," the gap between the two recent rates being a full 3 per cent. It is pointed out that:

> The difference between the 2¾ per cent. rate borne by the new offering of certificates and the 5¾ per cent. borne by the maturing issue represents a saving to the Government of $4,500,000 annually. In addition the amount of the offering indicates a further reduction of nearly $300,000,000 in the government debt, which is now down close to $21,000,000,000.

The issue of these certificates, press dispatches note, indicates a total cut in the public debt of $350,000,000, and there is evidence that the Treasury will finish the year with a surplus much larger than the $323,000,000 originally estimated by Secretary Mellon, one recent estimate being $400,000,000. It is good business for the Treasury to take advantage of the fact that money is a drug on the market and finance itself so cheaply, but, asks the New York *Journal of Commerce,* "would it not be a great deal better to have a prosperous and active banking, financial and industrial situation, with money rates at 5 per cent. or 6 per cent., than to have a stagnation in which the Treasury is able to get what it needs at 2¾?" In another editorial, *The Journal of Commerce* contrasts this rate with the news of 60 per cent. interest rates in Germany and with the fact that "there is little trouble on the continent in obtaining a rate of anywhere from 12 to 20 per cent." This paper's conclusion is that:

> It is not possible for this country with its varied export interests, its enormous surplus of gold and its immense supply of capital seeking investment, to declare its indifference to foreign trade and foreign finance. The feast which we believe ourselves to be enjoying here as a result of our keeping clear of "entanglements" abroad is largely imaginary. We do not profit by our idle gold, our inactive capital or our refusal to export for anything except cash payment. On the contrary, we hurt ourselves and, most of all, the rank and file of wage-earners and consumers. So long as there is a dearth or famine of money and capital abroad the surfeit which exists on this side of the water will be of no advantage. Secretary Mellon's 2¾ per cent. and our call rate of 2 or 2½ per cent. measure, when compared with Germany's 50, 60 or 70 per cent., the difference between financial conditions in the two countries, and emphasize the necessity of bringing about redistribution of money and capital if we are to expect the rest of the world either to buy from us or to send us goods in the future.

Calling attention to the low interest rates for all kinds of borrowings, the financial editor of the New York *Evening Post* points out that besides the influx of gold and the reaction in industry—

> Another factor which contributes powerfully to the current ease, and which is not so generally recognized, is the change in the supply of short-term investments. During the period of inflation and credit scarcity which prevailed in 1919 and 1920 many corporations issued short-term notes and bonds which bore high coupon rates. The price of money was high and the borrowers were unwilling to commit themselves for a long period ahead. Ultimately many of the debts against which these securities were issued were liquidated. Many of the securities issued against other capital needs have been refunded into long-term bonds at lower interest rates. The effect is, of course, to diminish the supply of paper which can be bought by the banks when the demand for credit is small.
>
> Another change of the same character is represented by the Treasury's debt funding and redemption operations. At the

resent time the supply of short-term overnment paper is about two billion ollars smaller than it was two years ago.

Finally, the recent trade reaction has reatly reduced the supply of bankers' cceptances. This form of obligation is requently used to finance imports. One of he first evidences of an industrial recession a drop in imports of materials which will e used in manufactures. In any event, he supply of bankers' bills has fallen way sharply and the demand for the resiue has cut into the yield basis.

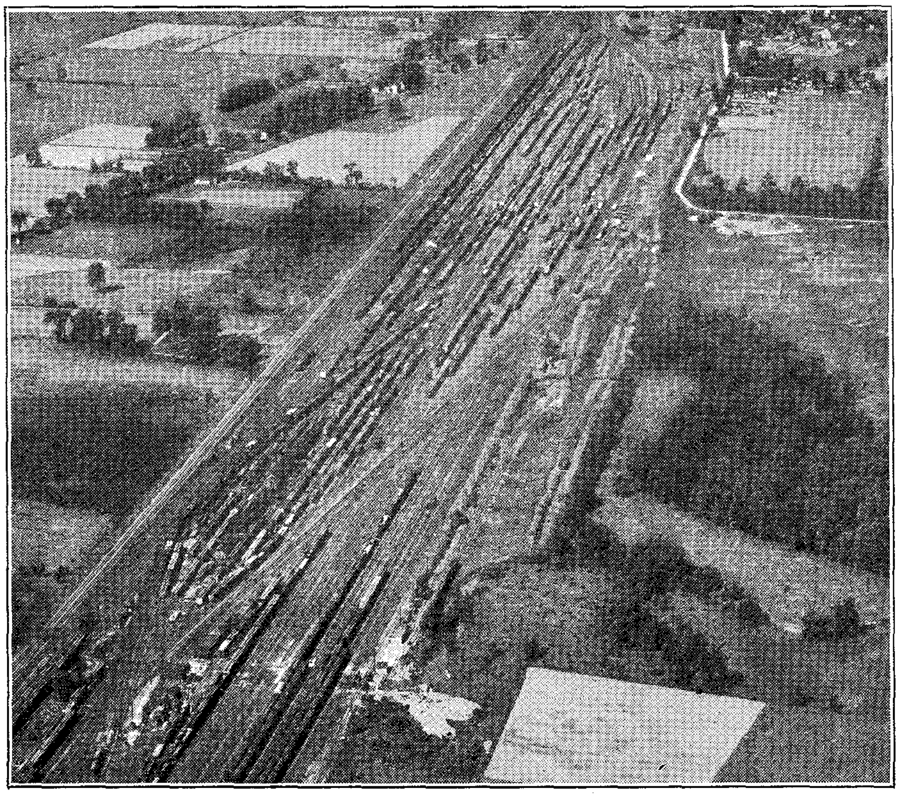
With the banks confronted with diminshing supplies of short-term paper, and with heir cash resources swollen by gold imports, he small demand for commercial credit aturally produces an extremely easy noney market. How long the present rend will continue is something of a probm. The gold still is coming in and shows o signs of stopping.

On the other hand, crop demands soon ill begin to make themselves felt. The rend of things in industry probably will rove the decisive factor. If the readjustent is completed quickly the money maret might firm up. If the reaction in business evelops into a depression the tendency oward ease might continue.

THE UNCHECKED FLOOD OF DIVIDENDS

N spite of the present slow-up in business which has been reflected in the ock market, "cheerful dividend news for ockholders continues to be the rule," marks B. C. Forbes on the financial page the New York *American*. And when he nsiders the flood of dividends in the osing months of last year, to which refernce was made in these columns, Mr. orbes "does not believe that the dividend cord for the last twelve months has ever een matched." While "there has been me slackening in the rate at which bigger ividends have been declared within the st two months," they have averaged mething like three every two days, and uring the first half of June, they have exceeded one every day," and "few ividends have been stopt or reduced." o quote further from Mr. Forbes's column:

> The monthly record of enlarged indusial dividend payments since the current ear began, is as follows:
>
> | | |
> |---|---|
> | nuary | 75 |
> | ebruary | 46 |
> | arch | 64 |
> | pril | 40 |
> | ay | 33 |
>
> What form have these payments taken? xtra dividends headed the list, with a tal of 85, followed by increased dividends, ith a total of 51. Details:
>
> | | |
> |---|---|
> | xtra dividends | 85 |
> | creased dividends | 51 |
> | itial dividends | 38 |
> | ack dividends | 30 |
> | tock dividends | 28 |
> | esumed dividends | 21 |
> | pecial dividends | 5 |
>
> During the current year four railroads ave begun paying dividends, six have creased their distributions, six have made xtra payments, one declared a stock diviend and three have paid back dividends.



New York Central Yards at East Syracuse, N. Y. Photo by Fairchild Aerial Camera Corp.

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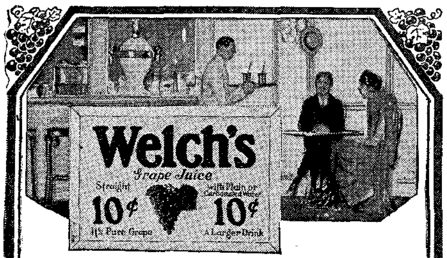

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Welch's
Grape Juice

CURRENT EVENTS

FOREIGN

June 11.—Ignored by the French Parliament in his efforts to appoint a ministry, President Alexandre Millerand resigns.

The German Government protests to the League of Nations that the presence of French troops in the Savre Valley will have an unfortunate moral influence on the plebiscite to determine the future of the territory at the end of the fifteen-year period in which France has the exclusive coal-mining rights.

Peace and international friendship will be the basic policies of the new Japanese Cabinet, says the new Premier, Viscount Kato.

June 13.—Gaston Doumergue is elected President of France and names as Premier Edouard Herriot, radical Socialist leader.

Following an ultimatum from the employers, the unofficial underground railways strike in London collapses, and every trainman returns to work.

Prof. Timothy A. Smiddy, of Cork, has been appointed Minister Plenipotentiary of the Irish Free State at Washington, it is announced in the Dail Eireann.

June 14.—The American Embassy in Tokyo protests to the Japanese Government against the boycott of American motion-picture films, due to resentment over the American exclusion law. The boycott is said to be breaking down in Tokyo but increasing in western Japan.

June 15.—The diplomatic corps in Mexico City seeks a friendly settlement of the Mexican-British problem which has arisen over the Mexican Government's threat to expel H. T. C. Cummins, a British semi-official representative, charged with actions hostile to the Mexican Government.

Señor Matteotti, Socialist Deputy in the Italian Parliament, who recently disappeared, is rumored to have been murdered for political motives, and the Chamber of Deputies requests Premier Mussolini to take action in the matter.

Seventeen competitors for the Gordon Bennett cup take off in their balloons from Solbosch Plain, near Brussels.

June 16.—As a result of the stir over the disappearance of Matteotti, a Socialist Deputy, the members of the Italian Cabinet place their portfolios at the disposal of Premier Mussolini to leave him free either to present the resignation of the Cabinet or maintain it as present.

The three American around-the-world fliers reach Saigon, the capital of French Cochin-China.

The Mexican Government announces that it will wait for a brief period upon the diplomatic negotiations looking to the departure of H. T. C. Cummins, British representative, in circumstances befitting his status. In the event that steps are taken against Mr. Cummins by the Mexican Government, says Prime Minister MacDonald, the British Government will not send a mission to Mexico preliminary to British recognition of the Obregon Government.

June 17.—Anti-Fascist demonstrations growing out of the Matteotti case occur in several provinces in Italy.

In the announcement of his policy Premier Edouard Herriot promises Germany complete evacuation of the Ruhr when the guaranties provided in

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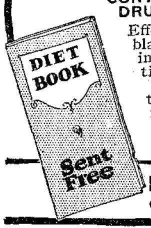

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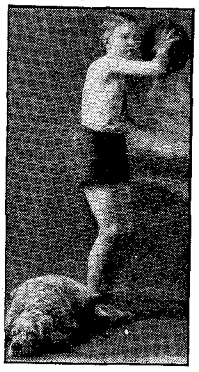
BOYOGRAPHIES



"I have put all my Digest earnings in the bank and have never drawn a penny out. I now have $183 in one bank and $80 in another. My bank account was started in July, 1923. I hope to have enough money saved to take me to college when I graduate from High School." George Morris Brown, Indiana.

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the Dawes report are executed by the German Government.

In a collision between the Norwegian mail steamer *Haakon Jarl* and the steamer *Kong Harald* off the Norwegian coast, twelve passengers of the former ship, mostly women and children, and five members of the crew are said to have perished.

DOMESTIC

June 11.—The Louisiana State Senate passes three laws against secret masked organizations, one of which makes felonies of illegal acts committed by masked persons.

Prominent Japanese in New York City send to the Japanese Cabinet and to Japanese newspapers a joint message urging the Japanese people to refrain from anti-American demonstration over the American Japanese exclusion law.

June 12.—Three officers and forty-five men of the battle-ship *Mississippi* are killed by an explosion in one of the turrets while the ship is at target practise off San Pedro, California.

A verdict of not guilty of riot, but guilty of affray and unlawful assembly, is returned in the case of thirty-one Ku Klux Klansmen and residents of Lilly, Pennsylvania, who were tried upon charges growing out of the trouble on April 5 between visiting Klansmen and townspeople of Lilly. An appeal is taken.

The Republican National Convention nominates Calvin Coolidge and Charles G. Dawes for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency.

Damage estimated at $1,000,000 is caused by a tornado and hail-storm in the vicinity of Galesburg, Illinois.

une 13.—Eleven alleged members of the Ku Klux Klan and two residents of Lilly, held on an indictment for murder and manslaughter, are freed after the charges are nolle prossed. Eighteen others are to be tried on murder and manslaughter indictments.

ne 14.—Twelve people are killed and tremendous property damage is done by a cloudburst in Tennessee.

amuel Evans, said to be a member of the Ku Klux Klan, is acquitted of a murder charge growing out of the fight between Klansmen and townspeople of Lilly, Pennsylvania.

ne 15.—Because of heavy immigration and a low death rate the population of the United States was increased by 1,943,000 persons in 1923, according to estimates made by the National Bureau of Economic Research. The population of January 1, 1924, is estimated to have been 112,826,000, or an increase of 7,115,000 over the last Government census in 1920.

ne 16.—The British Government pays $68,655,000 to the United States as the June 15 instalment of interest on the British debt to this country. The Republic of Finland pays $134,325 as a semi-annual interest payment on its debt.

l indictments against C. Frank Keeney, former district president of the United Mine Workers of America; Fred Mooney, ex-secretary-treasurer, and William Blizzard, a sub-district president, in connection with the armed narch in 1921, are nolle prossed in the ircuit court at Fayetteville, West Virginia.

e 17.—The Farmer-Labor-Progressive onvention in St. Paul, Minnesota, lects Charles Taylor, a Communist ympathizer, chairman, defeating Wiliam Mahoney, chairman of the Minneota Farmer-Labor organization.

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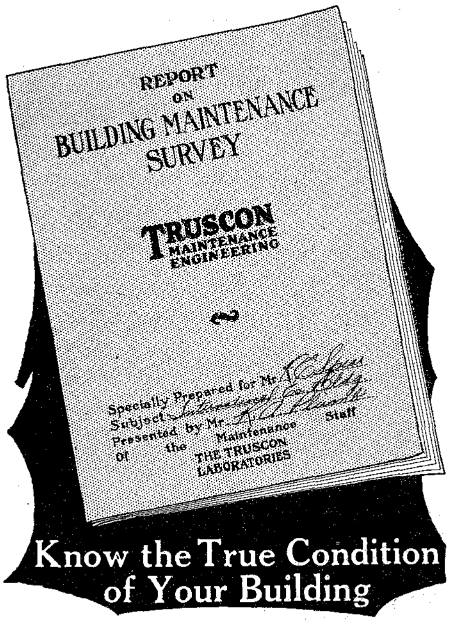

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THE SPICE OF LIFE

The Acid Test.—"Are you sure he loves you?"

"Absolutely. He objects to my bathing suit."—*Life.*

Musical Hint.—A diver is singing songs under water at the Wembley Exhibition. That seems to be the proper place to sing some of the songs inflicted on the public recently.—*London Humorist.*

Nothing Left.—Alice—"I hear Jack has broken off his engagement with Gladys. How did she take it?"

Virginia—"Oh, it completely unmanned her."—*American Legion Weekly.*

Lingering Illness.—
DEAD WOMAN, WIFE OF STREET
CAR UNION HEAD, IN
ILL HEALTH.
—Head-line in *Atlanta Constitution.*

The Luck of Some Men.—Frank—"I don't think my wife could tell a lie in twelve months."

Guile—"You're fortunate. My wife can tell a lie the instant I utter it."—*Sydney Bulletin.*

Key to the Mystery.—After floating in the Atlantic Ocean for forty-two years, a sealed bottle has been washed up on the American coast. We understand that the country is being ransacked for a cork-screw.—*London Humorist.*

With Complications.—Mrs. C. C. B——, who has been for an operation to Meridian, Miss., and two grand children, returned Thursday. Her daughter, Mrs. J. B. C——, met her in Jacksonville. We all wish Mrs. B—— the very best for her recovery from this affliction.—*North Marion (Fla.) News.*

No Alligator at Home.—One of the fruit-stall men in the city market was striving hard to add a few cents to the total of his sales.

"We've got some fine alligator pears," he suggested.

"Silly," laughed the very, very young housewife. "We don't even keep a gold-fish."—*Houston Post.*

Brain Bubbles

A parting word—divorce.
The potter's field—ceramics.
Sound to the corps—a bugle call.
The deuce of clubs—getting home late.
The race problem—how to pick winners.
A bank statement—"You've overdrawn your account."
Court of the last resort—courting an old maid.—*Boston Transcript.*

Now We Know.—No, no, children; it wasn't because Mr. Dawes said the naughty word that refers to where the evil one lives that made them nominate him to the second highest office in our great nation. Oh no! Children, no indeed! You see, children, the fact is that if Mr. Dawes had not said that terrible word so often he would have been nominated for President. But he said—well, I may as well tell you—he said h—l right out loud. So that instead of making him President they made him VICE President. Now, children, you all know what VICE is?—*Chicago Tribune.*

Clever, Clever.—Speeches at public dinners in Japan are made before the dinner commences. Now we know what is meant by the Wise Men of the East.—*London Humorist.*

Where the Pinch Comes.—Customer in Shoe Store—"This shoe pinches my joint."

Salesman—"Sorry, madame, but all the joints in town are pinched."—*American Legion Weekly.*

Near-Music.—Said the man who was trying his best to appreciate good music: "When a piece threatens every minute to be a tune and always disappoints you, it's classical."—*Congregationalist.*

Lucky Angler.—Maud—"The dictionary says that a 'bob' is something used in angling."

Marie—"I suppose that's why you got yours, dear."—*Boston Transcript.*

Satisfactory.—Mae—"How did George take it when you told him you didn't love him?"

June—"Simply wonderfully! He carried on like a wild man."—*American Legion Weekly.*

Inconsiderate of 'Em.—Friend—"I suppose thee 're kept purty busy diggin graves?"

Sexton—"Sometimes I am, and sometimes I ain't. The trouble es people won' die regular."—*Sydney Bulletin.*

Everything but Mules and Chroni Kickers.—America is paying special attention to the grooming of army mules. W are surprised that there are any mules i America. We thought they had abolishe everything with a kick in it.—*Londo Humorist.*

Well Trained.—"Did you give the ma the third degree?" asked the police officer

"Yes. We browbeat and badgered hi with every question we could think of."

"What did he do?"

"He dozed off and merely said now an then, 'Yes, my dear, you are perfect right.'"—*Everybody's Magazine.*

Illustrated Word.—A Scottish farme being elected to the school board, visite the village school and tested the intelligen of the class by the question:

"Now, boys, can any of you tell me wh naething is?"

After a moment's silence a small boy a back seat rose.

"It's what ye gi'd me the other day f holding yer horse."—*Everybody's Magazi*

Amy Lowell on a Beef Stew.

Potatoes
New potatoes
Carbuncled potatoes with little warts
them
Mammoth new potatoes
All steaming
Cabbages
Glorious cabbages
Aromatic cabbages
Boiled cabbages
Innumerable cabbages
And millions of potatoes
But not one slice of corned beef.
I'll take pie, lady.—*Lord Jeff.*